The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4090. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

Great Convention and Mass Meeting.

They Denounce and Spurn the Chicago Platform.

THE COUNTRY, NOT PARTY.

No Neutrals in this War—Only Patriots or Traitors.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY GENERAL DIX.

Eloquent Speeches by Cutting, Pierrepont, Sickles, Coddington, and Others.

Patriotic Letters from Gen. Wool and Hon. H. G. Stebbins.

Those of Democratic faith, who, in the spirited and patriotic language of the call, "retain their respect for the manhood and patriotism which animated the Democratic Party in the days of JACKSON; who will not consent that the cherished name and principles of that party be disgraced; who cannot endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a tottering foe, ever ready to trample it in the dust; who deny that the American Democracy was fairly represented at Chicago,"—met at noon yesterday, in the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of considering the proper course to be pursued in the present exigencies of public affairs, and of preserving the honor and integrity of the country.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF DELEGATES.

A meeting of delegates preliminary to the mass meeting to assemble to-night, was held at 12 o'clock to-day, in Room No. 24, in the Cooper Institute. The room was crowded by the delegates; and many persons who desired to participate in the proceedings could not gain admission. Some of the best known Democrats of the city and the county were present.

The meeting was called to order by GEORGE A. BRANDRETH, of Westchester.

Mr. BRANDRETH nominated Mr. R. B. ROOSEVELT, of this city, to preside until a permanent organization should be effected.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said, on taking the chair, that the convention had met to discuss the issues of the day and to endeavor to set the true democracy of the country right upon the record, and that this action had been taken in view of the action of the Chicago Convention—the first convention that had ever thoroughly disgraced democracy. [Cheers.]

The convention then proceeded to business. It was moved that the roll of delegates be called and that each answer to his name.

The motion did not prevail, as it was announced that a misunderstanding existed as to the place of meeting, many of the delegates, as well as other persons, supposing the convention would assemble in the great hall in the basement. For that reason all were not present, and would not be till night, and the list could not be completed.

A committee on permanent organization was then appointed by the chair, and retired to prepare business for the convention.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, by request of the temporary chairman, made an address in the absence of the committee.

He spoke of the two systems, or civilizations, slavery and freedom, and of the efforts which were making in the North to lay the foundation of a civilization for the entire country in which there should be perfect harmony. [Applause.] He referred to the Chicago Convention as a body which had attempted to surrender the true principles of nationality and of Union, [applause,] and of the true Democracy, which has stood by the country in all exigencies. The War Democracy, the General contended, placed themselves on their record, and they said now that the country should not be dismembered, that our Government should stand, and that the flag should yet float over every inch of the national territory. [Loud cheers.] He alluded in eloquent terms to the relative positions of the true and false democracy, and said it would not be difficult to make a choice between them when it is considered that one expects to succeed by the reverses of our armies in the struggle with the rebellion. [Applause.] The war democracy had left forever the other branch of the party claiming the name. [Loud applause. The war democracy could never act with the party of disintegration, which was in sympathy with the rebels—the party whose nominations were received by the traitors in arms with cheers. [Renewed applause.] Gen. WALBRIDGE then drew the line between the followers of the Chicago democracy, giving the names of the most prominent democrats of the day who are for the Union, and contrasting their principles with those of the men of the Revolution and of the earlier period of the Government. His remarks were received with frequent cheers.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization returned at 1 o'clock, before Gen. WALBRIDGE's speech was concluded. He gave way for the committee to make report.

For permanent President the committee reported the name of JAMES WORRALL, of Pennsylvania, which was received with applause, and unanimously approved. Mr. WORRALL said he would defer his remarks until the close of Gen. WALBRIDGE's speech, which he and all present desired to hear.

The following is the complete report of the committee, and embraces a Vice-President from each of the States represented in the convention. The list was approved:

President—JAMES WORRALL, Pennsylvania.

Vice-Presidents—James Wheeler, Maine; W. T. Watson, New-Hampshire; John V. Nelson, Vermont; Solomon Parsons, Massachusetts; John Tillinghast, Rhode Island; John P. Hawley, Connecticut; Benjamin Brandreth, New-York; J. Martin Ryesson, New-Jersey; Thos. Fitzgerald, Pennsylvania; George Nebeker, Delaware; Wm. Ramsey, Maryland; Pierrepont Evans, West Virginia; Thomas Donlower, Kentucky; Martin O'Donnelly, Tennessee; E. R. Hough, Ohio; David V. Porter, Indiana; Benjamin Curry, Illinois; Gideon Hobbs, Wisconsin; Thos. S. Sprague, Michigan; James Middleton, Missouri; Hugh Phelps, Iowa; Theodore Sully, Minnesota; Vernon Shay, Kansas; J. O. Ellery, California; Cyrus Knowlton, Oregon.

It was then decided—as so many persons crowded the halls of the building, desiring to hear the speeches, and witness the proceedings, and yet were unable to do so in the comparatively small room in which the committee was assembled—that it adjourn to the great hall below.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, preferring to conclude his remarks before the adjournment to the main hall, did so, and at 1:30 the small room was vacated.

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. WORRALL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

After adjourning to the large Hall, the President, Mr. JAMES WORRALL, of Pennsylvania, said: I will be expected to say one or two words of thanks to you, for placing me at the head of this convention. I certainly never expected anything of the kind. I have never been anything in the democratic party but a private in the ranks. I have voted with it ever since I knew anything. I studied democracy on the very top of the Alleghany Mountains, in tolerably pure air; I studied it from the writings of THOMAS JEFFERSON, [chers,] and I do not think I have ever varied one hair's breadth from what I learned there. There is but one single proposition to it, and you all remember what that is: *Equal and exact justice to* ALL *men*, of whatever state or persuasion. [Applause.] That includes my democracy, and it includes, or ought to include, the democracy of every one. When it was first announced to the people of the United States, at the commencement of this century, it was received with so much favor, was so deep in the bosoms of the people, that all the endeavors of the aristocracy for twenty-four years, failed to have the slightest effect upon it. [Cheers.] The *Federalists* and the *Tories* were frightened from the contest; they retired away to their homes, and would not vote with such a vulgar pack of jacobins as acted upon a leveling principle like that. The idea of being just to all men was perfectly absurd to the aristocratic mind then, as it is now. [Cheers.] But at the end of twenty-four years, or rather, in four years after that, a new idea seemed to grow among the aristocrats. They concluded that, since they could not possibly numerically beat this great Democratic party, they would associate with it, debauch it, and destroy it in that way. [Applause.] They joined JACKSON, and thought they could commence with him. But with him they signally failed. [Cheers.] But at length the Democracy degenerated, until we had got to the lowest depths with a gentleman from my State. [Cheers.] Thus the Democratic party has been transubstantiated into Toryism. What is here is a small nucleus, that, like an acorn, will produce a noble oak, which will spread its branches and shade over the whole continent. I have not the least doubt this is the commencement of the regeneration of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] Have we not, as a people, called out against British aristocracy? "British" was the worst term of reproach that could be offered. But now where is the Democratic Party? Why, its strongest advocate it has in the world is the London *Times*. And who supports the London *Times* but the British aristocracy? Then there is the "monied aristocracy." I should think the name of "ROTHSCHILD" was a tolerably fair gilt-edged name to represent monied aristocracy, and the agent of the ROTHSCHILD's is the chief manager of the Democratic party of the United States (cries of "That's so" and cheers.) [At this point a procession of War Democrats from Newark, New-Jersey, two hundred strong, entered the hall, and was greeted with "three cheers for New-Jersey, coming into the Union."]

The PRESIDENT: Well gentlemen, I was talking of BELMONT. What a first rate Secretary of the Treasury he would make, if Mr. MCCLELLAN happened to be elected! [laughter.] There is not a people or Government in Christendom in which the paws, or fangs, or claws of the ROTHSCHILDS are not plunged to the very bottom of the Treasury, deeper than Signor BLITZ when he takes eggs out of a bag; and they would like to do the same thing here. I have no doubt they have sent out word to their agent that they were willing to lend to the Yankee Nation to any extent. They are an active young people, Mr. BELMONT, able to pay shent per shent; and you can lend them any amount [laughter.] But it so happened we did not want to borrow, and the Jews have got mad, and have been mad ever since, hammering at our stocks, and expanding gold wherever they could get an opportunity. [Cheers.] But they and JEFF. DAVIS and the devil are not going to conquer us. [Applause.] There is a virtue in the people of the United States, whatever may be thought in this large city here, where there is such a splendid majority expected for MCCLELLAN. I want them to understand that the States of America are bigger than this city, however they may be puffed up and expanded into the idea that they are the greatest on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] I am willing, as every one is, to give to New-York City the high credit that she undoubtedly deserves, and I have no doubt that she legitimately bears the burden of this great country. But it is not her pot-house politicians; it is her great inarticulate business men, who are scarcely ever seen on a public stand, who scarcely ever write a public letter, whose names are hardly known except to the commercial public; these are the men who sustain the load. But how many of these men are opposed to the present Administration? Not many. A class of men are opposed to this Administration who always discern a double object in anything that is done—who would not give the good Samaritan credit for a proper or humane motive in relieving the wounded traveler. [Cheers.] Now, as to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, I suppose I ought to say one or two words, because he is rather an important character at this time. [Cheers.] I think he is one of the most extraordinary men this country has produced. I never was a partisan politician; I never have sought any distinction in that way. I do not know Mr. LINCOLN; I saw him once, hurrying down the steps of the capitol, in Pennsylvania, on his way to Washington, before his inauguration. He came away from the capitol in a very great hurry, and I did not know then what hurried him; but I ascertained afterward from a gentleman of the highest standing in Ohio, who had followed him to watch him, that he hurried from there because there were assassins in the crowd. It is well known there were. Well we have all watched him carefully since then. It was our duty to do so. Some of us thought he did not move fast enough; some thought he moved too fast. He had his gun loaded with that proclamation that has made such a noise, and he was drawing a fine bead on the negro; but he wanted to take his own time to it. [Cheers.] HAMLIN said to him, "Pull!" "No," said ABRAHAM. FREMONT said: "Pull now," for God's sake, you'll hit him!" "Oh no," said ABRAHAM. MCCLELLAN said to him: "We are undone forever, if you fire that gun!" but Abe did not care for what Mac said. He waited until the time came, and then blazed away and hit the negro. [Loud cheers and laughter.] There was an anecdote related of him the other day; I do not know whether you have heard it or not. It is said to be one of his own anecdotes. He is fond of speaking in parables. [Laughter.] They were giving him some advice one day—"Mr. LINCOLN you ought to do so and so; and you ought to do so and so." Said Mr. LINCOLN, "suppose you put me in the position of BLONDIN, walking across Niagara on a rope, and I carry on my back $50,000 in gold belonging to you, the safety of which depends on my getting along that rope. As I was moving on, how would it do for you to say, 'Mr. LINCOLN, more to the right! more to the left! Steady, Mr. LINCOLN!' Do you not suppose you would be more likely to frighten me off the rope in that way than any other? Would it not be a great deal better to let me alone to get to the banks?" [Cheers.] There is another remarkable fact about ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and that is, that all the great men of his party *have been down on him*, I do not know how many times, since he has been President. Here was HORACE GREELEY, who has 30,000 readers, and who influences his readers as much as any man; he was down on him. What effect had it? It had no influence on the face of the earth. Just at the moment when HORACE and other leaders in New-York were hammering at old ABE, Pennsylvania slapped down her old Dutch foot, and saying, "it shall be so," nominated him without the slightest hesitation. It was the same also with the *Post*, a most respectable paper, and with nearly all the Senators of the United States. It was the same with the Secretary of the Treasury, which you all remember perfectly well. In short, it was universal among the leading Republicans, that they were down on old ABE—that he would not answer. But, somehow or other, "we, the people," had different notions. [Cheers.] We just thought he was our old uncle, and we had confidence in him, and all the newspapers out of Jericho could not affect it. [Cheers.] There are another class of newspapers here in New-York which are spewing out corruption. It is difficult for me to express the utter and abiding contempt I have for that other class of public journals. They are worse than the sewers that drain the impurities of your city to the two rivers, and that is pretty bad; but, thanks be to God, they have no more influence on the great public mind of the United States than those sewers have upon the mighty Hudson as it rolls to the sea. [Applause.] LINCOLN has sustained himself, with God and the people on his side, against all the other influences in the United States. [Cheers.] A Copperhead of the most verdigras hue told me the other day that he would walk on his hands and feet a day to beat LINCOLN, but there was this about it, if we did elect him, we would elect the best man in our party. [Cheers.] This man is our "Uncle ABE," in whom we have the utmost and most entire confidence, and no one can help thinking of him in that way, unless those who would attribute double motives to the good Samaritan. I am going to give you a quotation from SHAKESPEARE, changing one Scotch name:

> "Besides, this LINCOLN
> Hath borne his faculties, so meek hath been,
> So clear in his great office, that his virtues
> Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
> The deep damnation of his taking off."

[Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES R. WHITING.

Hon. JAMES R. WHITING was observed in the audience, and called upon as one of the "old war horses of the Democracy"—better so called than others. He said he did not know where he had learned his Democracy, but believed it was born with him; it was the Democracy that loved party only when the country was at peace; a Democracy that made the love of country subservient to party. He felt that the dog-star was about to rise upon the Democratic party, and nothing would place us where we were at the commencement of this war but a faithful carrying out of the true principles of Democracy. In this they must support the war waged against our country. Let the Democrats prove to the South that we were a united people, and then we would carry discouragement to the hearts of the traitors. As he viewed it, there were but two parties—one for the country and one against it; no line but that which divided the Confederate Government from the United States Government. [Cheers.] He trusted that the doctrine of SHERIDAN, of subjugating rebels, would be carried out by Uncle ABE; and if he had to begin with Northern Virginia, and make a clear sweep of it, so much the better for the country and humanity. [Applause.]

Mr. T. R. WESTBROOK, Chairman, reported the following names as a

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Maine—Charles B. Stetson, William P. Taylor.
New-Hampshire—Zadock Porter, Jacob Horne.
Vermont—Charles Reed, Roderick Richardson.
Massachusetts—E. C. Bailey, Solomon Parsons.
Rhode Island—Duncan C. Pell, A. H. Okie.
Connecticut—John T. White, George W. Peat.
New-York—Robert B. Roosevelt, Henry C. Page.
New-Jersey—H. M. Whitehead, Ashbel Green.
Pennsylvania—James Worrall, Benj. H. Brewster.
Delaware—George Asbreker, James Montgomery.
Maryland—Samuel Wilson, Robert Wilmot.
West Virginia—Carlisle Stewart, John Boyce.
Kentucky—William Minnis, James Dow.
Tennessee—Martin Segar, Daniel Wallace.
Ohio—R. W. P. Muse, Stephen B. Hosmer.
Indiana—J. H. Woodward, Smith Thayer.
Illinois—Walter B. Scates, Daniel Brainard.
Wisconsin—Matthew H. Carpenter, George H. Walker.
Michigan—John Hays, John Snedeker.
Missouri—James Middleton, John Towles.
Iowa—George Crane, Henry Beekman.
Minnesota—John McIntyre, Edwin Jones.
Kansas—Robert Knowlton, Thomas Wilson.
California—John Conness, J. O. Ellery.
Oregon—Charles Webster, Augustus Jackson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Hon. E. Bailey.
Treasurer—Robert B. Roosevelt.
Secretary—Harry C. Page.
Delaware—George Nebeker.
Ohio—R. W. P. Muse.
Wisconsin—M. H. Carpenter.
California—John Conness.
New-Jersey—Ashbel Green.

RESOLUTIONS.

R. B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, A crisis has arisen in the history of our country, threatening by armed rebellion destruction to the national life, and persons under the name and prestige of the Democratic character, misled by the delusion of party, or acting from treasonable motives, are aiding the rebellion and injuring the national prospects, all true Democrats are required by their loyalty to the Government, which our fathers in their wisdom founded, and by their labors and sacrifices sustained, to express openly and by some general authoritative enunciation, their entire devotion to the cause of their country, and their views on the questions of policy involved by its present condition, and to lay before the world the real principles of Democracy; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That we, Democrats, will sustain the war; that, as we accepted with entire unanimity the gage of battle when forced upon us by the rebels at Fort Sumter, we will not shrink from the consequent sufferings and privations, but, scorning the suggestions of craven submission, will boldly carry it through, in spite of error and reverse, till victory shall crown our efforts, and peace, founded upon the Union, shall be restored. [Cheers.]

That, although in the commencement inexperience may have led to error and mistake, we believe the war is at the present time pressed with commendable energy and with remarkable success, and we should deprecate any change in public affairs that might result in removing from the commands of the Army Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, and from the Navy, FARRAGUT, PORTER and WINSLOW. [Great applause.]

That we do not admit the war under these leaders to have been in any respect a failure, and point to the fact that the greater portion of the rebellious States has been recovered, and all but a few vessels of the rebel navy have been destroyed, to prove that the gratitude of the nation is due to the noble soldiers and sailors whose uncomplaining patriotism and invincible courage have brought us to the verge of final victory. (Cheers.)

That it is neither good policy nor compatible with the dignity of our Government to request a cessation of hostilities, nor offer terms of settlement, until the rebels shall have expressed a desire—which they have hitherto invariably and in the most insulting language disclaimed—to return to the Union. [Cheers.] But that if such desire be properly expressed, with guarantees of good faith, that the greatest liberality, both toward their persons and property, should be extended to them, allowance being made for the delusions and deceptions that have been practiced upon them.

That while as *Democrats* we differ from the Administration in some of its measures of public policy, we still as *patriots* accept the necessity of supporting and strengthening it, without regard to the party affinities of the incumbent, and, utterly repudiating the doctrine of secession, we favor the employment of the most vigorous measures for the restoration of the Union, with its obligations unaltered, and its integrity unimpaired. [Loud cheers.]

Believing the war in defence of our laws and liberties to be eminently just, we see no reason for suspending it until its object shall have been accomplished, knowing that mere delay strengthens the rebels by enabling them to enforce their conscription, to complete their fortifications, fill their storehouses, and replenish their armories, and we consider that all legitimate means of honorable warfare may be employed in its aid. [Cheers.]

As no nation has ever been able to endure a war approaching in magnitude the conflict that desolates our country without financial pressure, we recognize and submit to the necessity, being convinced that the boundless resources of a restored Union will be amply sufficient to meet our liabilities, and that the salvation of our country is well worth all it costs.

We therefore urge our fellow-democrats to sustain the Government as it exists, and to support in the coming election the candidates that express these views. [Enthusiastic applause.]

LETTER OF MAJOR-GEN. JOHN E. WOOL.

The Secretary read the following letter Gen. WOOL, one of several that were received by him from other absentees:

TROY, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

H. C. Page, Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I give you many thanks for the circular announcing a mass meeting of the Democracy opposed to the Chicago platform, and I trust that the election of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for President of the United States, and G. H. PENDLETON, Vice-President—both representatives of the Sons of Liberty, alias the Knights of the Golden Circle, of which JEFF. DAVIS, the rebel President, is a member, and VALLANDIGHAM commander-in-chief—will never take place. The members are scattered throughout the country, North and South, and, with arms in their possession, only wait the bidding of DAVIS and VALLANDIGHAM to execute their hellish designs—the ruin and destruction of the Union. This must not be permitted, and I trust the true democracy will not be wanting in patriotic efforts to aid in putting down, at the approaching election, this dangerous and wide spread conspiracy against the Union and its government; whose aim and object, under false colors, the popular cognomen of democrats, is to lay at the feet of JEFF. DAVIS our glorious flag of the Union.

If possible I will be with you in the evening. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant

JOHN E. WOOL.

Cheers were then given for Gen. WOOL.

CAPT. HALSTEAD, OF NEW-JERSEY,

was called upon, and spoke in a strain worthy a follower of the gallant KEARNY; after which the convention adjourned, to meet Democracy in mass at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE MASS MEETING.

Enthusiastic Proceedings in the Evening

Speeches by Hon. F. B. Cutting, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Hon. D. S. Coddington, and Others.

Vast as are the dimensions of the hall at Cooper Institute, it failed completely to accommodate the crowd of Union-loving, loyal Democrats that assembled last evening, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance. The body of the house, as well as the platform, was every where filled by men whom we have long been accustomed to see in the front ranks of the Democratic party—the men whose ability and eloquence gave to that party its great influence and hold upon the people. A reference to the list of Vice-Presidents shows names of those who, as Mr. CUTTING remarked, have "wintered and summered" in Democracy, and whose opinions must have no small effect upon the country. They represented every State in the Union. MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated for chairman FRANCIS B. CUTTING, whose appearance was greeted with a storm of applause.

SPEECH OF HON. FRANCIS B. CUTTING.

After the applause elicited by the announcement of Mr. CUTTING had subsided, he said:

I am very much obliged, fellow-citizens, for this flattering reception. It is not my intention to address you this evening, for arrangements have been made which will give me the pleasure of introducing to you gentlemen who have given this subject their fullest reflection, and who will be able to lay their views before you in a fuller and more ample manner than I can do. They will explain to you why it is that many citizens who would otherwise prefer to remain in the obscurity of private life, have, in this great crisis of our country's history, come forward for the purpose of representing why it is that we, who have wintered and summered in Democratic ranks, have been obliged to reject and stamp upon the platform which has been presented to us by those who assembled at Chicago. [Applause.] Their policy in reference to the question of war and peace was so ignominious that we were unable to follow them. But when we looked at the political principles which were drawn up by VALLANDIGHAM himself, we find that they are still more discreditable, and still more destructive to the interests of the country, than even those ignominious sentiments which the first part of the resolutions announced [cheers.] We come here, gentlemen, having no interest whatever in the present Administration or in the next one, which I hope will be elected [cheers,] other than the interest of citizens wedded to their land, whose whole life, all their hopes and the hopes of their children, are centred in the result of this dreadful rebellion. We, come here, gentlemen, to say to you that we stand upon the platform upon which Gen. JACKSON stood when, in 1833 he was supported by the Democratic people of this country in opposition to the pernicious doctrines of CALHOUN, which now are again brought to light, and which have produced this disorganization of the country. It is against these doctrines that we protest. It is against the principle that any one of the States—our newly-born Nevada, for instance, the offspring of this country, the soil ours, the territory ours, brought into existence by our Government—it is against the principle that she can say that she is only a member of a league which she can reject at her own will and pleasure, regardless of the will and pleasure of the rest of the States of this Union. [Cheers.]

I find myself insensibly making a speech, when I had not intended—["Go on; That's the talk." Cheers.] The task will be better performed by those who follow me. I have one thing merely to say, that this is the same question that was fought in '33, fought then in the shape of nullification and of secession. Gen. JACKSON declared—and the people of this country stood by him with inflexibility—that this country should never be divided upon that issue. [Cheers.] And what was the result? The great will, the true patriotism, the unflinching courage, of that great man put down that rebellion without the necessity of firing a musket. [Cheers.] What was the doctrine subsequently of those who claimed to be of the same party? They declared that secession was in itself wrong; but there was no power in this country to redress that wrong—that there was no power in this country to quell this rebellion, which the President of that day—unfortunately placed there by the Democratic party—declared to be a rebellion without cause and without right. And, gentlemen, I trust that we have come upon better times. I trust that when we reject the platform of Chicago, on the ground, first, that it is humiliating to the country, and on the ground next, that it seeks to have a convention of each of the States in its sovereign capacity—thereby, in fact, dissolving the Union—that all good men, all true men, all loyal men, will say that we were right in rejecting these infamous propositions. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] But, here again, gentlemen, I find I am running off, as men will run off who are full of the subject; and therefore I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, who will go more fully, abler and thoroughly into the views which we entertain, and which have caused us to assemble here in mass meeting for the purpose of stamping upon that accursed rebellion. [Great cheering.]

Gen. SICKLES here came upon the stand, and was greeted with heartiest applause.

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, on coming forward, was warmly welcomed. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A little while ago those of the Democratic party who meet here to-night, earnestly desired a change in the Administration; to that change we looked as the only safe way to bring peace to our country. We trusted that the Chicago Convention would exhibit wisdom, honor and patriotism; we hoped they would drop all minor dissensions and strive to bring about an honorable adjustment of our difficulties. Many of us believed that the convention would propose that the insurgent States lay down their arms and return to the Union; and this being done, that a convention of all the States be called for the purpose of trying to harmonize the real or imagined grievances. Upon that simple platform we had hoped to place two eminent civilians, whose wisdom, whose moderation, and whose statesmanship the country could trust. With such a platform, and with such candidates, we had intended to go before the people and urge them to make this change as the surest means of restoring the Union. But when we find that the enemies of our Government, traitors to Democratic principles, ruled that assembly, and virtually surrendered the honor, the valor and the manhood of the North, we denounce the crime and refuse to stand silent by and witness the completion of our country's humiliation. [Applause.] The Democratic party were defeated in the Presidential contest four years ago, because the southern politicians wished it defeated; they deliberately planned and persistently executed that defeat. Mr. LINCOLN was elected because the southern politicians wished him elected, and did all in their power to make *our defeat* and *his election* sure. [Applause.] Their object was to destroy the Democratic party, and thus destroy the Union, as they themselves openly said, through their journals, they "hated free schools, free speech, free institutions, free labor, and free men." No man of our time had a more complete knowledge upon this subject than that true Democrat, brave patriot, and great man, STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS. Death summoned him from this scene of strife, and in his last farewell he said:

"The election of Mr. LINCOLN is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. They use the slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate by a sectional vote, in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years, from the Lecompton question down to the Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections cannot live together. If the disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capital last Spring, and by a united South and divided North, hold it. Their scheme was defeated, in the defeat of the disunion candidates in several of the Southern States. [Applause.]

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known; armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; *only patriots or traitors!*" [Applause and cheers.]

This last speech of DOUGLAS was delivered just before he died. It was delivered in Chicago. Three years after a great convention assembled at that place; in it were many whom DOUGLAS had cherished as his best friends, as true to Democratic faith, as patriots upon whom his country could rely in her most trying hour. Many in that convention were DOUGLAS' friends—steadfast in Democratic faith, and real patriots at heart.

A Committee on Resolutions entered that assembly and said:

"This convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

We are told, when that resolution was read, that a strange sensation ran through the Assembly, that the members looked into each other's faces, and that in the stillness you could hear the heart beat. It is no wonder, they were standing by DOUGLAS' grave! and they saw his handwriting on the wall, and they heard his warning voice say: "There can be no *neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors.*" [Applause.] I shall show that the sentiments embodied in this resolution were not the sentiments of any friend of DOUGLAS, of any true Democrat, or of any lover of the Union. The resolution was forced upon the Convention against its real sentiments, and by noisy, bold, and fraudulent threats of a Northwestern secession. It is to be regretted that the friends of DOUGLAS, the friends of his principles, the friends of the Union, did not firmly say, "*There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors.*" *But all real friends of the Union* will soon shake off the galling fetters with which VALLANDIGHAM, PENDLETON, and other Southern sympathizers have bound them, and return to the true principles of the Democratic party, from which these friends of the Union's enemies have for the moment beguiled them. [Applause.] The hour is near when all will see that "there are only two sides to this question; every man must be for the United States or against it." VALLANDIGHAM and a few active, noisy, adroit and audacious enemies of the Union, and friends of TOOMBS, JEFF. DAVIS and JUDAH BENJAMIN, have assumed to give voice to the Democratic party; they have skillfully tried to make honest Democrats believe that no supporter of an Administration placed in power by Republicans could be a Democrat. By this false and specious logic, many honest men have been deceived. When the Democrats of the South, by their own treachery to the Democrats of the North, placed Mr. LINCOLN in power, what was a patriotic Democrat to do, but to sustain the only Government which Southern traitors had left us? [Applause.] Were Northern Democrats to sacrifice their country, to surrender their manhood, to become the doughfaced cowards and poltroons which Southern braggarts always said we were? When, in April, 1861, Fort Sumter fell, and the rebel Secretary of War, amid the roar of cannon and the shouts of the enemies of our Government, announced to the world that the Confederate flag floated over the walls of Sumter, and that the same flag would float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington before the first of May, what were Northern Democrats to do? What did their good instincts prompt them to do, and what did they do? They rose in their might and swore to defend and to preserve our country entire; they hastened to the field, nor stopped to ask who for the time was at the head of their beloved Government. This great uprising struck the South aghast—so long had we been accustomed to yield to their arrogant pretensions; so long had they ruled us as they pleased; that they verily thought, when they chose to deprive us of power and to put Mr. LINCOLN in place, in order, as they expressed it, "to fire the Southern mind and hurry the Cotton States into revolution," that Northern Democrats would tamely submit to the destruction of their party and the ruin of their country. They soon found out their mistake; they also found that Northern Democrats would fight, and that they were dangerous foes to meet in the field. They found that Northern Democrats retained their valor; that they still loved their country, their government and the Union; that the dear old flag which waved so proudly over every sea, and whose bright stars gladdened the heart of freedom on every shore; which no tyrant, King or Emperor dared insult; they would not allow to be pulled from the high dome of the Capitol, nor let the rebel rag there float in the morning air, to flap shame and menace in the face of loyal men. When DAVIS, MASON, Slidell, Toombs and Judah Benjamin saw this, they took counsel together, and they did "explicitly declare" that war, thus conducted, would be "a failure," and they concluded that upon Northern Democrats they had better "exhaust all the resources of statesmanship," and so they commenced. Emissaries were sent abroad to write in foreign journals; secret agents were sent to every part of the North; efforts were made in every possible way to delude, deceive, and to corrupt the mind of the Democracy; skillfully to excite their prejudices, their passions and their fears. Arbitrary arrests, the fanaticism of the Abolitionists, the currency, the draft, labor too low and labor too high, the shortcomings of the Administration, the love of peace and the evils of war, were each seized upon in turn, in order to divide the party and to prejudice the public mind against the Government—and for what end? Was it to restore the Union? No! every one now knows that it was to stop the war, and to destroy the Union. The Englishman who fought for the Sultan in the Crimean war was not thereby made a Turk or a Mahomet. We do not turn Republicans to sustain this war. We fight for our Government—for patriotism—not for party. We go into this war Democrats; we shall come out of it Democrats. We shall preserve our Democratic Government, our Democratic principles, and our Union entire. Can any dullard be made to believe that our brave officers and soldiers who have periled their lives in the war are changed from Democrats to Republicans? It is the strength of the Democratic faith and the devotion of their democratic patriotism which makes them fight so nobly. The South had well nigh exhausted "all their resources of statesmanship" upon the Democratic party when they forced the second resolution upon the Chicago Convention and placed "their own familiar friend," PENDLETON, on the ticket. * * * * During the month of July it was confidently whispered by the Secessionists in Paris, that the next steamer would bring news of LEE's entry into Washington, and that the Confederacy would fourthwith be recognized by France. No Union man could then understand upon what this confident hope was based; we now know—the Northwestern conspirators were to aid LEE, and the rebels in Paris were advised of it. The plot failed. Many of the conspirators have fled, others are secreted, some have been arrested, and are now on trial in Indiana. The rebels have "exhausted all their resources of statesmanship" in this direction, and have "explicitly failed." [Applause.] The Emperor, as you know, has lived in this country—he understands our Government—he waits the result of this Autumn election to determine his action. I had it direct from those who have the best means of information, and before the result of the Chicago Convention was known, that, if Mr. LINCOLN should be reëlected, it would assure the Emperor that the North were determined to put down the rebellion "at all hazards;" and that they had the ability to do it. But if the opposition candidate were elected, then it would assure him that the North were too much divided to succeed against the Confederacy—that he was determined, if possible, to bring about an early peace, and that the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN would be conclusive evidence that there could be no peace but in *Union*, and that the election of the opposing candidate would make it equally conclusive that there could be no peace but in *disunion*. It may be safely said that soon after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the hand of NAPOLEON will be seen in favor of the speediest peace and union of all the States; urging the North to offer, and the South to accept, reunion with every right guaranteed under the old Constitution. But it may be safely said that the South will not accept even this. Not a secessionist in Paris, not a Confederate minister of the South, not an orator, not a newspaper, not a public man anywhere suggests or ever has suggested that the election of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON would even tend to produce a return of the South to the Union—they each and all reject the proposition with scorn. Even STEPHENS, the mildest of their number, announces that it is "recognized sovereignty" and not Union which they are determined to have, and that the only ray of hope which the nomination at Chicago gives, is a faint possible hope of an earlier independence; never a suggestion that reunion can, by any possibility, come of the election of MCCLELLAN. Did you ever ask a friend of VALLANDIGHAM and PENDLETON and of the second resolution of the Chicago platform, what effect the victory of our arms was likely to have upon the election of MCCLELLAN? If so, they have confessed to you that victory in the field was their defeat at the polls. [Applause.] What! great victories won by our heroic armies in the field, over traitors to our Government, tend to defeat a Major-General of that army, still drawing his pay from that Government!!! Does this need a commentary? How does it strike the people? What do they say to this? They send their brothers and their sons to battle and to death; they at the cost of life win bright victories in the defence of our cherished Government, and every such victory, it is acknowledged by all, tends to defeat Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN. Can those who wish him elected, rejoice at such victories? I trust he has no friend so base as to pretend to such false rejoicing. The private character of a candidate for public honors is not a proper subject for discussion. But when a man comes before the people and asks them to vote him into the Presidency, it is just that we should, in honest fairness, consider his claims to that exalted office. I believe that the private character of Gen. MCCLELLAN is without reproach; I cheerfully accord to him all the purity and every kindly virtue which his admirers claim; I think him a Christian gentleman who would not willingly see the Union destroyed; I shall only speak of his public career as it appears in the record of our time. MCCLELLAN is thirty-seven years old; what has the young man done for his country to entitle him to this high place? The convention which nominated him "does explicitly declare" that the war is "failure;" *so then it is not for success in war that he claims our votes.* Two years ago he was removed from his command for alleged incompetency. During those two years, our country has passed through the direst trials and bloodiest wars of modern times; thousands of his brave comrades in arms have died on the battle-field; three hundred thousand of our youth have perished in this struggle for the nation's life! What has MCCLELLAN done at his country's call during these two long years of her greatest peril? What has he done? He is said to be very popular, and to have much influence over that class of men who make soldiers in the field—the army has been in greatest need of men—was his heart full of zeal for the cause, and did he go from city to city, using all his powers to rouse the people for the war, to put down the wicked rebellion and to save his bleeding and beloved land. Had he done so, he would have received the holiest benedictions of the people; he would have been made Lieutenant-General of all the armies, and the heaving of the nation's heart would have lifted him to the Presidential chair, easy as the swell of the ocean lifts a little bark upon the shore! What has he done during these two eventful years? *Nothing—but write out excuses for doing nothing before.* You can't deceive the people long—they have an instinct, a just perception of truth wiser than logic. Old BLAIR told MCCLELLAN that he would surely fail if he run for the Presidency. After election, MCCLELLAN will find that old BLAIR was right. But he can then very justly make the same excuse for the failure which he so often made for his failures in the war, namely—the want of men. [Applause and laughter.] What then are the pretensions of this young man to this great office? Before the war he had done nothing; in the war, it is explicitly declared "that all has been failure." Since he left the army, it is plain that he has done nothing whatever. But we are told that JEFF. DAVIS, MASON, SLIDELL, TOOMBS and JUDAH BENJAMIN are men of such lofty pride that they will not treat with Mr. LINCOLN, whose manners they don't like; but that MCCLELLAN is an educated, courteous, amiable Christian gentleman, whom they formerly knew well, and that they would be more willing to treat with him for peace. We have many cultured, amiable, Christian gentlemen in the North, and we justly prize their virtues. But, during this grim time of war, I think it safer to let GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN; FARRAGUT, DUPONT, PORTER and WINSLOW treat with these arch rebels. * * * * *

I have a word to say to the Irish voters, who, from a land of oppression, have sought this home of freedom. You have been my true political friends, and I have been as truly yours. The many of your countrymen, with whom I have had much to do, will each bear witness that they have ever received aid, sympathy, and uniform kindness; that no Irishman has had cause to complain, and that no Irishwoman has ever gone sorrowing from my door. I have neither reviled your religion nor traduced your race. I ask your brief attention: Your oppressors of the Old World are striving with all their might to secure the election of the Chicago nominees. What does it mean? When British gold and British journals combine with English nobles and haters of the Irish race, do you think this comes of new-born love toward Irishmen! Be not deceived. English statesmen are wise in their generation, as Ireland has found to her sorrow. Those far-seeing enemies of your Green Isle know well the bearing of this great contest here. May it be possible—when, planted in this free soil, you have grown a very Sampson in your might, that England can lure you to the lap of Delilah, cut off the strength of your locks, put out your eyes, bind you with fetters of brass, and make you *again* to *grind* in her prison house? Elect MCCLELLAN, and she will have done all this; not that he would wish it, but he could not help it. His election will surely dissolve the Union, and the knell of the Union is the death of freedom. Be not deceived! Had I the tongue of an angel, and were my lips touched with the altar fire, I could not too strongly utter my deep convictions on this momentous question. Let me read what one of your able countrymen, Senator CONNESS, says upon this subject:

"It is not necessary for me to state now that I feel the deepest interest in the approaching contest. With some opportunities of forming a correct judgment, I declare it to be my conviction and behalf that the issue of a united or divided country, with all the blessings of the one, and all the horrors of the other, are involved. I believe that the election of Mr. LINCOLN will secure the former, and that the election of GEO. B. MCCLELLAN will result in the latter; Union, Freedom, Liberty and National glory on the one hand; Disunion, continued war, slavery and wretchedness, makes the dreadful abyss of the other."

I also read from a recent letter of that intelligent and able statesman, JOHN BRIGHT, one of the few of eminence in England, who is our real friend:

"All those of my countrymen who have wished well to the rebellion, who have hoped for the break-up of your Union, who have preferred to see a Southern slave empire rather than a restored and free republic, so far as I can observe, are now in favor of the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN. All those who have deplored the calamities which the leaders of secession have brought upon your country, who believe that slavery weakens your power and tarnishes your good name throughout the world, and who regard the restoration of your Union as a thing to be desired and prayed for by all good men, so far as I can judge, are heartily longing for the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN. Every friend of your Union, probably, in Europe, every speaker and writer who has sought to do injustice to your cause since the war began, is now hoping, with an intense anxiety, that Mr. LINCOLN may be placed at the head of your executive for another term."

Surely it can hurt no pride of mine to see the "Connecticut blood of an hundred years" placed at the head of the nation; but I oppose it, because, I know that it will bring the ruin of my country. All the aristocracy of England earnestly desire the election of MCCLELLAN. Do you desire it? If so, it is the first time that English nobles and free Irishmen have wished the same thing. VALLANDIGHAM has just written a letter to the New-York *News*, and says that he, (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM,) "wrote the second, the material resolution of the Chicago platform, and carried it through the Sub-Committee and the General Committee, in spite of the most desperate and persistent opposition on the part of CASSIDY and his friends, Mr. C. himself, in an adjoining room, laboring to defeat it. But the various substitutes never at any time received more than three votes," and "he moved that the nomination of MCCLELLAN be made unanimous." JEFF. DAVIS has lately made two speeches in favor of MCCLELLAN. At Augusta he said:

"We must beat SHERMAN, we must march into Tennessee—there we will draw from twenty thousand to thirty thousand to our standard, and, so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the banks of the Ohio, and *thus give the peace party of the North an accretion no puny editorial can give.*"

At Columbus he said:

"Does any one believe that Yankees are to be conciliated by terms of concession? Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or *do you not all know that the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them? And you can whip them.*

I believe it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we may say to the Yankees: 'Be quiet, or we shall teach you another lesson.' Within the next thirty days much is to be done, for upon our success much depends. Within the next thirty days, therefore, let all who are absentees, or who ought to be in the army, go promptly to their ranks. *Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the peace party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate.*"

And BOYCE, of South Carolina, wrote:

"Your only hope of peace is in the ascendancy of the conservative party North. *Fortify that party, if you can, by victories.*"

Does any one think that DAVIS and his friends are fools; and that they don't know how to adapt means to ends? They openly propose to aid the election of MCCLELLAN by the slaughter, in battle, of your brothers and your sons! Read their speeches to your neighbor; ask him if he can aid these contemptuous foes of our country by his vote. If so, then be sure that he *can* do now, and that he *will* do hereafter, whatever JEFF. DAVIS bids him.

Fellow Citizens! there is no shuffling this question; "there can be no neutrals in this war; only *patriots or traitors!*" * * * * * * * * *

I concede to Gen. MCCLELLAN all the private virtues. I dare say he has read all the books on war. I doubt not he understands the science well, he certainly *writes* excellently about it. He has capacity for organizing an army, and possesses many qualities which are pleasing; but of high abilities on the great field of action, he has done; the very thing which weakened his enemy struck him with alarm, and he telegraphed to the President that the removal of 15,000 troops of the enemy from Richmond toward Washington "only illustrates their strength and their confidence." Mr. WINTHROP may prove him of Connecticut blood, thrice a hundred years old, but these facts prove him not of the blood of a CÆSAR, HANNIBAL or NAPOLEON. He was not made to rule over this great nation in the iron time of war. The South will surely fail in this rebellion. I base this confidence not upon our strength or their weakness. I concede that in a righteous cause they would prevail. Men are slow to see how weak is earthly might and human power when in conflict with the omnipotent Spirit of Justice! The South had no grievance from this Government; they were never wronged or oppressed in the least—they are not of different language, race or religion; no natural boundaries divide us. They made this wicked war from a mere thirst for power—they were dethroned of their absolute dominion by the natural growth of the free North. They rebelled as the Satan rebelled, because "they would rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven!" They are now in the full enjoyment of that kind of sovereignty. The rebellion rests on *no principle*—it envelopes no grand idea even; it has no support but the mere wicked love of absolute power. It will surely fail. [Applause.] It is said, however, that every people is to be the judge of its own wrongs. Nothing can be more true. But all other peoples will also judge; and the combined judgment of the enlightened world, acting upon the human will, is as resistless as the fiat of the Almighty. The force of this idea is already apparent. In the beginning of this rebellion, all Europe was against us; her entire sympathy was with the South—with the wronged and weaker party, as they supposed. Recognition was almost certain; was *sure*, if the South could hold out a reasonable time. Where is the hope of recognition now? Let me read from JEFF. DAVIS' speech at Augusta, delivered a few days ago:

"Who now looks for intervention? Who does not know that our friends abroad depend upon our strength at home! That the balance is in our favor with victory, and turns against us with defeat, and that when our victory is unquestioned, we will be recognized and not till then."

The waves of human thought go on electric air over the world. Europe is just beginning to look into this question; by-and-by she will understand it; and finally she will say: the South are all wrong; and will withhold her sympathy. Then, the arm of rebellion will drop, paralyzed in its socket. The rebels may still feebly say, we have a right to judge of our our own wrongs. Civilized Europe will answer, yes; but when you bring your complaints to us, we have a right to judge also. I do not expect peace very soon, though their armies be broken up. I will do the South the justice to say that her statesmen and her warriors are true to their Confederacy. Nor one of them has uttered a word which looked in the slightest degree toward a return to the Union. They, at all times and everywhere, declare that on no terms will they ever consent to a union with the North. They are earnest about it. They are as brave and high-spirited as we are. They are in terrible straits; they cry out for troops; they say, "Send LEE troops *from anywhere.*" But "anywhere" is a vague place, and the troops do not come from thence at their call. DAVIS, by the great weight of cares and the mortifications of defeat, has lost all prudence and composure. He tells us, in his very despair, that his troops are absent in large numbers without leave, and he implores the women to send them to the army. He threatens like a man without power; and yet neither he nor any one in the South talks of submission, or of a return to the Union under any President, whether that President be LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN. DAVIS' army is nearly exhausted. [Applause.] When the war began there were less than four hundred thousand fighting men in the Confederacy, according to the census. That number must be very small now, yet they have no thought of returning to the Union. Before this war ends they will free and arm the slaves. Of that I have no doubt. Then the end draweth nigh; then the bitter questions about which we have puzzled so much will be solved; then will *begin* the faint, slow dawn upon this long night of gloom. [Applause.] Slow, very slow, the dawn will open, feeble in its first gleam—only the eye of faith can discern it, but it will surely, finally expand into

Continued on Eighth Page.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Situation of the Armies in the Valley—Something About the Late Battle—Incidents, &c.—The Artillery—The Late Maj. Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

This army has fully recovered from the shock of battle at Cedar Creek, on the 19th instant, and is again ready and anxious to thrash the rebel army of the Valley of Virginia, under EARLY, "or any other man," whenever attacked. Since the last battle the position and disposition of the troops has been altered for the better, and more extensive and complete preparations have been made both for defensive operations and to guard against surprise. Rely upon it, that no more surprise attacks will be even partially successful. The enemy, after the 19th fight, did not come to a real stand, it is believed, until Staunton had been reached; there EARLY collected this scattered army, and since that time has advanced down the valley as far as New-Market. That he will be forced to take the offensive again to save his own reputation, to say nothing of the morale of his army, is considered a matter of certainty; whether he will be more successful than heretofore, remains to be seen; but in this army, now exulting over several decisive victories, there is only one opinion—and that is, "EARLY will receive a more complete thrashing than ever before." Our Generals, as well as the rank and file, are getting used to his style of fighting, and now know better how to improve the opportunities offered them. I observe, by Gen. EARLY's published address to his men, that he casts all the blame of defeat on the 19th, upon themselves, for stopping to plunder the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps' camps, instead of pushing forward to final success. This accusation is a contemptible act of injustice to the misguided, but brave men, under his command; for never, I venture to assert, did men fight more desperately in a bad cause than these same troops when they struck the Sixth Corps. The shock, at this time of the battle, was truly terrific; but the Sixth, true to its hard-earned reputation for irrestible fighting, stood as a wall of fire against any further advance in that direction from the front; and the honor for the successful defence at this point should be very equally divided among officers and men. No general officers ever contributed more to success on any field than did Gens. BIDWELL, (who fell mortally wounded,) RICKETS, GRANT; and, in fact, with few exceptions, the whole command might be named as having won undying laurels. The alleged pause by the enemy to plunder our camps is a mere pretence, as is shown by another fact, patent to every person on the ground, and that is that they flanked us by passing through the Sixth Corps camp on the right; the corps having moved at least half a mile by the left flank from camp before taking a position. The stubborn defence offered by the Second Division of the Nineteenth Corps enabled the former command to save their camp equipage while losing its own. Another fact is pretty well settled, which goes to show the falsity of Gen. EARLY's allegation, and that is citizens—residents of Strasburgh and vicinity—men, women and children, were actually engaged in plundering our abandoned camps immediately upon the heels of EARLY's columns. He had assured all secesshdom that SHERIDAN's army, the Yankee invaders of "the most sacred valley of Virginia, should be annihilated; indeed so confident was he of success in the grand undertaking, that a brigade of cavalry had been detailed to pick up skedaddlers *in the advance* of the imaginary retreating and demoralized army; the Secessionists all along down the whole valley to Martinsburgh were apprised beforehand of what the supposed result would be. In Winchester the Secessionists, *en masse*, the moment the battle opened, commenced rejoicing, and predicted, in a provoking and sanguine way—it is said by those who were there—that EARLY's command would occuy the town before night! The male portion of the community—of the secesh persuasion I mean—I am told appeared on the streets in large numbers, and congratulated each other upon the prospects with smiling faces; the petticoated secesh donned their best clothes, combed their hair, washed their teeth, and cleaned their finger nails, and all the baking facilities in town were brought into active requisition to prepare for the anticipated early arrival of their friends; they saucily paraded the streets and in louder tones than agreeable, but intentionally so, to enable the Union troops to hear, as acquaintances met, talked of the expected exodus and subsequent hegira; so elated were they over anticipated success, that not satisfied with the usual salutation of hand shaking, friends as they met, shook both hands and bussed each other in the most slovenly manner. Many a table was spread that day with delicate viands in Winchester for rebel mouths, but which were destined to be partaken of by honest men. Even the male portion of the community put on independent airs and snubbed officials, for which a number were brought to a proper appreciation of their place, by being summarily knocked down—an act of summary punishment inflicted by one individual, (to his credit be it spoken,) occupying a high official position in the place. This is no overdrawn picture. Officers who boarded in private houses and had been the mainstay of families for months, were snubbed and taunted by those whom they had kept from want, and rebel flags and rosettes were again brought forth. Since the battle all the leading Secessionists of the place have been arrested and sent away, on the ground, I suppose, of open acts of disloyalty. But if EARLY's men did stop to plunder the abandoned camps, he has only himself to blame, for the men composing his old command, obeying orders freely in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863 to plunder indiscriminately, could not have improved much by another year's service under the same Commander, as was shown by their conduct while in Maryland in July last. One year ago EARLY, next to FLOYD, was considered the most unconscionable thief in all rebeldom. Under such a teacher and with such opportunities to act upon their instructions, it would not surprise any one if they were capable of plundering a grave-yard, if opportunity occurred.

OUR ARTILLERY.

The artillerymen too frequently are entirely ignored in a general engagement, or if mentioned at all, only in general terms. This state of things is generally more the result of a want of knowledge of this important branch of the service, or accident, rather than any studied design, for it is acknowledged by every one that the world never has produced braver, more faithful, more skillful artillerists than are at this day in our service, and in support of this I need not go back for examples to such men as AYRES, PENDLETON and a host of other commanders who figured conspicuously early in the war and since, but in the action at Cedar Creek, TAYLOR, PIERCE, HEATON, MCINTIRE and others, with their batteries, fully sustained the reputation of this branch of the service. The batteries commanded by the first two named especially came under my observation, and most nobly did they stand to their positions, dealing all the while, by well directed shot and shell, death and destruction into the ranks of the enemy, and for a portion of the time under as heavy a fire as is often experienced.

In the multiplicity of noble patriots who have yielded up their lives during this war, only a few have been specially noticed, and their deeds and fate are only known to a small circle of personal friends and acquaintances. To a certain extent this is necessarily so, but for one, when I see a personal friend fall in this struggle for nationality—one who I know has done his whole duty—I feel with peculiar force the responsibility resting upon me of giving as much publicity as possible to his merits, in justice to his memory, as well as mourning friends. Want of time and convenient opportunity has hitherto prevented me from giving so much attention to this matter as I could have wished, but for the future I shall endeavor to make amends for my past neglect. Among the first in the list of dead heroes that occurs to me is

MAJOR C. W. AYRES, NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY, who in one of the recent battles in the valley was shot by a musket ball through the head, and died on the bloody field amidst his comrades, with cheers of victory ringing in his ears. The fatal bullet caused almost instantaneous death as he had often told the writer hereof he hoped would be the case, in preference to dying a lingering death in a hospital. It is a source of satisfaction to know that he was one of those who were always prepared for death—certainly so far as relates to worldly matters, and it is believed that he was equally well prepared for the future. When the war broke out, deceased was a clerk in a wholesale druggist's establishment in New-York, but at the first call for volunteers he joined the Seventy-first New-York Militia as a private, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of the term for which that regiment was mustered, he returned to Ashville, Chatauqua County, New-York, his native place, and assisted in raising a company for the Ninth New-York Volunteer Cavalry, in which he was commissioned as First Lieutenant by Gov. MORGAN, and when the regiment had been filled, Col. BEARDSLEY, then commanding, appointed him Adjutant. This position he held until promoted to a Captaincy, and just before his death, Gov. SEYMOUR had sent him a commission as Major, but on this commission he was never mustered into the service of the United States, the regiment not having a sufficient number of men. Deceased was a man of modest mein, correct habits, intelligent, brave and always to be found at his post of duty. It is not to be wondered at that even in a regiment distinguished for good officers, he should have been a favorite with all, as he was, for there is not an officer or man in the regiment but who speaks of him in words of praise. Being a single man, his income during his more than three years service was carefully husbanded, and only a few days before his death he told me that he had placed his father and mother in comfortable circumstances by purchasing them a farm and had just paid the last dollar on it, and had several months' pay due him. Thus died Major AYRES, at the age of 27.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM JAPAN.

The Offensive Preparations of the English—Imbecility of the Government of the Taicoon—State of Trade—High Prices—The Masses More Favorable to Foreign Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, July 18, 1864.

We have omitted for several mails to send you anything in regard to affairs in Japan, hoping to obtain something definite to communicate.

Everything has been going on quietly for a long time, and our relations with the Government seem to be unchanged, and all the offensive operations which the English are instituting in the way of accumulating troops and ships of war at this place only a few miles from the Imperial Capitol. Strange as it may seem, we have not heard of even a protest being made by the Government of the Taicoon against the aggressive measures taken by the Treaty Powers.

It seems paralyzed, as it were, in view of threatened war, and unable or unwilling to resist the most unheard-of demands, when it is in their power to fulfill them—such as the erection of extensive barracks for the forces brought here to intimidate them, or carry on hostilities, as in the minds of the English authorities, occasion may require. This anomalous state of things can only be explained in one of two ways, viz.: that the Government is far weaker than we have ever given them credit for being; or else it is liberal, and though repeating at intervals the order of the Micado for our total abandonment of the country, does so only to appease the conservatives, and are glad of an excuse for not forcibly ejecting us on the grounds of the considerable force actually in occupation.

We are inclined to think the latter the more probable, for, if the Government of the Taicoon wished to get rid of us there are other ways than by open hostilities viz: the gradual limitation and restriction of trade, as every one knows that the whole matter, as far as their own people are concerned, is under its positive and entire control. Though there is much difference of opinion on this subject, yet we think no one can furnish positive evidence that the central Government is placing restrictions on the general operations of trade. Everything in the country, from one end to the other, has gone up to nearly double its former price (viz: before the opening of the ports), yet it brings no destitution or distress, as a consequence, to the masses. In fact, the nation never was so wealthy as at present, as the producer is receiving double of what he has ever done for all he brings to market. The universal testimony, too, is, that instead of the country being drained of its great staples, the high price paid for them by foreigners has stimulated all its latent resources, and the same territory is to-day producing treble what it did before.

If this state of things continues to exist, the Government will soon have the masses on its side, viz.: in favor of foreign trade; while the non-producing aristocracy will find they can no longer stem the tide and yield to the overpowering majority.

The Government has from time to time declared its inability to adhere to its treaty stipulation of opening more than its present number of ports, say nothing about others which never have been subjects of negotiation. It seems to be staggering under an immense weight, brought to bear from opposite directions—from the Micado and his illiberal adherents on the one hand, and the treaty powers on the other. Changes are constantly taking place in the Ministry and in the higher officers of State.

The latest was the forced resignation of the Regent and President of the First Council of State (the Gorogio.) The rumored cause of this is in, their declaration in favor of the opposition. The Tarcoon is fast assuming the power guaranteed to him by his office as Emperor, which his youth heretofore has prevented him from exercising, and there is little doubt but his inclinations are for sustaining foreign intercourse, if it can be done without bringing on a civil war or a sacrifice of his throne. He is surrounded by ambitious enemies, however, in the Mito branch of the Imperial family, who, to accomplish their ends, would not hesitate to instigate his assassination if an opportunity was given, as they did his minority Regent and supporter four years ago.

The view which we have given of affairs, as far as the Taicoon and his Government are concerned, seems, by the policy pursued by the English, especially, to be the one taken by them. We know they offered to support the Taicoon by tangible means, in case of an open rupture with the opposition, and we presume it is still open for his acceptance. We cannot, therefore, look upon the English force here as designed for operations against the Government, as long as it holds its present attitude; but to convince the whole country of the settled determination not to abandon what has been gained, and as a whip over the head of the Government in case it should get nervous under the accumulating power and clamor of the opposition.

Any special operations of an offensive character, which are proposed by the Treaty Powers will not, we think, be directed against the Taicoon and his Government, but against the princes who may openly and by aggressive acts endanger our safety, or interfere with any of the rights acceded to us by the treaties made with the acknowledged chief of the nation. From present appearances, a move in that direction is soon to be made, the particulars of which we hope to be able to communicate by next mail.

D. B. S.

Politics in the Navy.

HOW THE SAILORS' VOTE.

The following is an extract from a letter written from FARRAGUT's fleet, Mobile Bay, by Ensign JAMES F. THOMSON, on board United States steamer *Rodolph*, to his father, and is dated Navy Cove, Oct. 9, 1864:

"I suppose you are very busy at home talking over the merits of the best man. We hear nothing of it here; have no discussions, no outbreaks of pent-up enthusiasm, &c., except once in a while somebody damns the whole peace party platform and the whole concern all up in a heap, and upside down.

We are all for ABRAHAM LINCOLN here, and all of us were strong Democrats before the war. I almost forgot to mention a little circumstance that happened the other day. While we were proceeding up the bay the other afternoon, to take a station off Point Clear, we discovered out in the bay a small raft. We ran for it, and found that it held three white men. We took them on board, and they proved to be deserters from the rebel army. One was Capt. CASTELLANOS, of a Louisiana regiment of heavy artillery. He was a lawyer in New-Orleans when the war broke out. He appears to be a very smart man. Our Captain asked him, when he came on board, if he was not ashamed to desert his cause in that manner. He answered: "No, Captain, I am not. I have been fighting for them thirty-eight months. My mother is dying in New-Orleans, and I feel that I have done as much as man can do." I have had several conversations with him since he has been on board, and find he is a perfect gentleman in manners."

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Father Point.

Continuance of the Financial Troubles in England.

Additional Failures in Liverpool and Manchester.

NUMEROUS AND HEAVY FAILURES IN BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia in France.

Progress of the Danish Negotiations

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry on the 21st of October, arrived off this port en route to Quebec at 3½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those per the *City of Manchester*.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Bremen on the 21st of October.

The steamer *Ontario* remained ashore off Yarmouth, and is likely to become a total loss. She is insured for upward of £100,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting had been held at Bradford under the auspices of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. W. E. FORSTER, M. P., presided. LEVI COFFIN, delegate from the commission, made a speech. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the formation of an auxiliary society at Bradford.

Lord STANLEY, in addressing his constituents at Logan, adverted to American affairs. He advocated continued non-intervention. He thought that the North might succeed in overrunning the whole Confederate territory, but their political difficulties would only then begin. As to the effect of the war in England, he doubted if she had, on the whole, been a serious loser by it. She had, indeed, undergone the ordeal of a cotton famine, but new markets had been opened up, and India had gained largely.

DIFFICULTY OF MANNING THE NAVY.

Complaints are made of great difficulty in manning the English navy, and, among other causes, the attraction of the American naval service to seamen is cited.

FOR THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The bazaar at Liverpool, in aid of Southern prisoners of war, continued to meet with great success.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

There was continued gloom and heaviness in commercial and financial circles, with additional failures. The demand for discount at the Bank of England, however, on the 19th, was comparatively light. The English funds were pretty steadily maintained, but speculative securities showed increasing weakness.

Two Liverpool firms, in the American trade, in addition to those already announced, are reported as having failed.

Sundry houses in Manchester are also reported as having failed, including BARRETT & WILSON, calico printers, for a considerable amount.

HEAVY FAILURES IN BRAZIL.

Letters from Brazil confirm the magnitude of the failures reported by telegraph. The liabilities of the house of SONTO & Co., the largest bankers in Rio de Janeiro, are stated to be five million two hundred thousand pounds sterling; those of GOMEZ and FILO, one million pounds sterling; those of MONTENEGRO and LIMA, one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling, and others—making eleven millions of pounds sterling.

The stoppage of the house of SONTO & Co., appears to have been the cause of the entire mischief.

An extraordinary number of failures of small houses are reported to have followed the downfall of the banking houses.

The banking house of Messrs. BABIA, INNOS & Co. are said to have held their ground during a drain of many days, paying out £600,000 sterling. This established public confidence in this house.

At the closing of the mail there were symptoms of improvement, but during most of the period of the panic the excitement was such that the military and police were called out, and the banking-houses were occupied by the troops.

The convulsion is not in any degree attributed to inherent unsoundness in trade, the position of the leading merchants being considered good.

The house of SONTO & Co., it is said, should have stopped three years ago. Their assets are estimated at from 30 to 50 per cent.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Mulhouse on the 19th of October, and proceeded to their destination, the South of France.

The Paris Bourse was very flat on the 16th and the 19th, and the rentes declined ⅜ ℔ cent., closing at 64f. 65c. The cause of the decline is reported to be the continuance of the heavy drain of bullion from the Bank of France, and a call for the immediate payment of the arrears of the last loan.

SPAIN.

Some Madrid journals urge the Government to keep the Chincha Islands as a pledge till Peru shall have given entire satisfaction to Spain.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The consideration of some minor questions still delays the final conclusion of a peace.

It is semi-officially announced that Austria and Prussia will conduct the preliminary administration of the Duchies until the assembly of legal advisers can finally determine the question of the succession.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. SATTERTHWAIT & Co.'s circular reports a dull and declining market for American securities.

United States five-twenties, ex-coupons, show a fall of one and a half per cent. during the week, taking the value of the coupon into consideration.

Erie and Illinois Central Railroad shares have given way one dollar each.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 21.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of Cotton for the week in the Liverpool market foot up 29,500 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators, and 6,000 bales to exporters. The market opened firmer, but subsequently fell off and became very dull and irregular. American descriptions declining ⅛d.@1d. ℔ lb., while other descriptions receded ½d.@2d. ℔ lb. from last week's quotations. The sales to-day were 3,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull, with little inquiry, and prices weak. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	26d.	23d.
Mobile	25½d.	22½d.
Uplands	25d.	22½d.

—The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 426,500 bales, including 14,500 bales of American.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 50@51 discount; Erie Railroad, 40@41.

A Dash by Gen. Miles.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under date of Oct. 28:

"Gen. MILES last night had an hour or two of sport in front of Petersburgh, on part of the line which was held by BARLOW's division of the Second Corps. He sallied out with his brigade, under cover of a terrific cannonade, and assaulted that wonderful line of earthworks that has been confronting us so long. He reached them and actually carried them, and entered them. This impregnable line was ours; Petersburgh was a short mile and a half away. No wonder MILES felt jubilant.

But soon his joy was checked. He had proceeded on the assumption that LEE had depleted this line to meet the attack on its right. So he had; but there was more than enough left there to guard it against many more than we had left to watch our side. Our audacity at first stunned the rebels, and Gen. MILES, taking advantage of that, was enabled to sweep in upon them. But he stayed there less time than it requires to read the record of the glorious escapade. The rebels began pouring in on him from right and left, and Gen. MILES immediately withdrew his brigade to his own side of the dirt piles with very slight loss.

The cannonading both during and after our attack is described by those who heard it as very heavy, the uproar leading many to suppose that a great battle was in progress. Far away upon the left, at the army headquarters, nothing was heard of it, not even the echo of a gun's report.

We captured during yesterday about eleven hundred prisoners. I saw at least eleven hundred of them, and think they rather overrun that figure. Most of these were picked up by the Second Corps, and it is certain that the enemy did not come off scatheless. In the matter of relative losses it is evident that the balance is in our favor. The rebels are scant of any tangible materials for gratulation.

Major BINGHAM, Judge Advocate-General on Gen. HANCOCK's staff, was captured, but was able to make his escape. He was, just after dark, under a guard of cavalry, with our other prisoners, when a body of rebel cavalry rode up to the camp, and mistaking the camp for one of ours, began firing. The mistake was discovered, but in the confusion that ensued, Major BINGHAM, and one of his orderlies who had been taken with him, managed to escape, and they are again safe in our lines, having received rebel courtesy for the space of two hours only.

Major VENABLE, rebel Adjutant-General, was captured by CRAWFORD's line on yesterday afternoon, or rather he rode into it himself unwittingly, but not having BINGHAM's good fortune, he is with us yet.

The Soldiers' Vote in Pennsylvania.

A CARD FROM THE ARMY COMMISSIONERS.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The following statement has been issued:

Whereas, Accusations having been made by both political parties that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in his instructions to the commissioners appointed to receive the army vote, had endeavored to subserve partisan interests, we, the undersigned commissioners, feeling it due to the public that the facts should be made known, hereby declare that the instructions given were in reply to questions asked, and were, in substance, as follows:

On the question of the right of the commissioners to interfere in the election, so as to influence the voters, the Secretary said that we had no such right.

On the question of the right of the commissioners to distribute tickets and tax receipts, the Secretary said that we might take packages of either, to be delivered to some trustworthy person in the organization for which they were intended, but that we could not distribute them to individual soldiers with a view of influencing their votes. Our business was to see that the soldiers were afforded all facilities to exercise their elective franchise, but that we should in no manner dictate their votes.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the above instructions and all the conditions of our official oath were strictly adhered to by the undersigned.

WM. COOPER TALLEY,	F. S. WILSON,
J. B. WOOD,	JOHN A. DANKS,
J. R. MCCLINTOCK,	JOHN H. CAIN,
O. F. TAYLOR,	JOHN MCCLEERY,
S. B. WILSON,	JOHN MAJOR,
JOHN B. COMPTON,	HENRY HICKLEY.

The Late Elections in Indiana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Democratic papers are busily engaged in publishing reckless statements from certain Western journals, charging the Union party with having carried that State at the recent election by fraud. It is the common apology for a defeat, and is only uttered to divert the attention of the people from the shameful frauds committed by members of their own party in almost every Democratic county of the State, and more especially in the district now represented by Mr. VOORHEES.

Where this party has the power, it is their custom to allow none but *reliable* Democrats to sit upon the election boards, and they frequently carry to their homes the ballot-boxes, where they abstract a sufficient number of Union votes from the box and substitute Democratic ballots in their stead. A single instance will suffice:

"In Cloverdale, Putnam County, which gave a vote so small that it could easily have been counted out on the evening of the day of election, the inspector refused to perform that duty until the day following. That night it was known that the county had given a Union majority, estimating the Democratic majority of Cloverdale at a figure no larger than that of 1862, when the Democrats carried the county by a majority of 294; but messengers were sent from Greencastle to Cloverdale before morning, and when the vote was declared, the Union ticket was fifty short of its strength. This dodge gave the Copperheads the county, by a majority which elected the county officers from that party, as well as two members of the Legislature."

The right of the persons thus elected is being contested in this as in other counties, and the stupendous frauds will be sifted to the bottom.

At first they charged that the vote at Indianapolis was a monstrous fraud, but when it was ascertained that the vote in that city was only eleven per cent. in excess of the military enrollment recently made, and upon which the city was drafted, and that in ten Democratic counties their excess was 43¾ per cent. on their enrollment, nothing more was heard from them upon the subject.

But for a perfect exemplification of working up to the first paragraph of the Democratic confession of faith, "vote early and vote often," commend us to Brown County. It gives MCDONALD 105 more votes than its entire enrollment, besides giving Gov. MORTON 367 votes. The population is agricultural and pastoral, there being no city in it, nor a village of any size. In this view of the case, it is wonderful that its voting strength should increase five and one-half times faster than that of the growing City of Indianapolis.

Mr. VOORHEES' seat will be contested, and the Union men are now busily engaged in collecting the necessary testimony to oust him.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, that the outcry of the Copperheads that the Union party was guilty of wrong in the late election, was, as I have already said, only meant as a blind to cover up their own frauds in Indiana, and doubtless also to take away the effect of the gigantic intended fraud upon the voters in the national army.

The Forty-fifth New-York State Volunteers—How it Voted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these items of general political uproar preceding the general election—an election in which the highest interests and the greatest principles are at stake, when it must be decided whether our glorious Union shall exist and perpetuate, or depart, whether the form of our Government shall really be a Republic, in the sense of the word and meaning, or whether our Constitution will confirm that a few men shall remain masters and owners of other human beings—I trust it will be gratifying to you and the readers of your organ to hear from that part of the national army which hails from the city of New-York. As the people of the State of New-York decided that we soldiers in the field—the real and hearty citizens of the States—shall not be deprived of the citizen's right of voting, so we avail ourselves of this sacred privilege, and take sides in a conflict which leaves no doubt but that the true cause of the Union will be victorious, and the base traitors must succumb! For the army is for the restoration and preservation of the Union at any sacrifice, and will not give up to cowardly peace men and coöperators of JEFF. DAVIS!

Allow me to give you an account of the political sense of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, raised in your midst at the city of New-York, and now stationed at Nashville, Tenn. A number of the members of this regiment were once Democratic in their views; but three years in the field battling with traitors, three years' endurance of the greatest hardships, and three years' experience and study of the Southern institutions and relations at their own home, have turned the minds of these soldiers, and the regiment is now unanimously for freedom to all and every man. The Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers is unanimously in favor of those magistrates who honestly will give such freedom, and save the country from anarchy. The Forty-fifth New-York as one man gave their votes for those candidates who have sworn to uphold the honor of the nation, and who will not submit to treacherous combinations.

The soldiers of the Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, having long ago determined the course to pursue for the election, after they had made several brilliant demonstrations in favor of LINCOLN and JOHNSON in the city of Nashville, and been honored with the presence and a two hours' patriotic speech by the next Vice-President, Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, in the Hall of Representatives at the capital of Tennessee, were at last favored with the appearance of the Election Agents from the State of New-York.

But what a contrast in the result of the labors of the party agents! for while MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON were entirely out of question, not receiving a single vote, ABE LINCOLN and ANDY JOHNSON were carried on the hands of every soldier able to vote, and the air rung with the tremendous cheering for the favored Presidential candidates.

Let the cheers pass over to the entire population of New-York, and may they join in them as a battle-cry for freedom, rolling in tremendous waves over the country and over all seas and far lands, to make despots and tyrants tremble before the will of a free nation!

TRUE CITIZEN.

The Nicaragua Transit Company.

By the Central American Transit Company's new steamer *Golden Rule*, seven days and a half from Greytown to this port, the following letter was received, which accepts, on the part of the Nicaraguan Government, the establishment of the Inter-oceanic Transit, and the fulfillment by the company of all the terms and stipulations of its contract of the 10th November, 1863:

[Translation.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NICARAGUA, NICARAGUA, Sept. 26, 1864.

Francis Morris, President of the Central American Transit Co.:

SIR: By this opportunity it affords me pleasure to manifest to you that his Excellency, President MARTINEZ, who entertains such strong sympathies for your company, feels highly satisfied with the *establishment of the Transit in Nicaragua* by an association to which he had lent his decided protection, more especially during the last session of the Nicaragua Congress, in which, as you are no doubt aware, the ratification of the reciprocal contract (of 10th November, 1863) was due to his influence. With sentiments of esteem, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

A. SILOA.

THE ROANOKE.

Interesting Particulars of Her Destruction.

Statement by Mr. T. E. Hawley.

The schooner *Hound*, from Bermuda, has arrived with the officers and crew of the steamship *Roanoke*.

This vessel, after an unusually boisterous passage arrived yesterday morning and anchored off the Battery.

Mr. F. E. HAWLEY, the purser of the ship furnishes us with the following particulars.

REPORT OF MR. L. E. HAWLEY, OF THE ROANOKE.

The *Roanoke* left Havana on the 29th of September, at 3:30 P. M. On getting half way out of the harbor, the steamer was hailed by three boats containing passengers. Among them was Lieut. BRAINE, of the Confederate service, but who was not known to us as such at the time. Everything went on as usual on board the steamer until about 10 P. M., when there were several pistol shots fired. The passengers on deck were ordered below; the Captain, chief officer and chief engineer having been made prisoners. The pirates then proceeded to secure the rest of the officers. The carpenter had surrendered himself, but managed to get back in his room, and took one of his axes to defend himself with, when he was shot in the head. He then dropped the ax and ran through the engine-room, where he was shot at twice, one of the balls taking effect in the arm of the second assistant engineer. The carpenter then ran on deck to the pilot-house, and fell from loss of blood, when he was shot again, he having no less than six balls in him. After securing all the crew except the firemen and sailors, they going to work—things proceeded as usual they having engineers, and one of the passengers acted as sailing master. The cruise was taken for Bermuda, arriving off that Island on the 4th October about 4 P. M., when the Confederate flag was hoisted and a signal made for a pilot, who came on board and the steamer was taken to Five Fathom Hole and anchored. Lieut. BRAINE going ashore in the pilot boat about 8 P. M., and returned about three the next morning with some Confederates. A portion of them remained on board the steamer and proceeded seaward until the night of the 5th. They then stood off and on until the 6th, when they spoke a brig carrying a light at her topmast head, and ordered her to heave to. They then sent a boat on board the brig, she proving to be the one they expected having coal and provisions on board for the steamer. On the morning of the 7th they commenced taking out the coal and provisions in the steamboats, but it being rather rough, could not accomplish much. Having taken on board only fifteen tons of coal and all the provisions, the steamer then made chase of a brig, which was expected out to take off the passengers, the signal being a black ball in the topsail and a light in the topmast head, but it did not prove to be the right one. They then stood off for another vessel which was the one looked for, and about 10 P. M. the passengers and baggage commenced going on board of her, which was completed at about 4 A. M. of the 8th. The brig then made sail for St. George's, but there being no wind, she went into Five-Fathom Hole and anchored about 7 P. M., the passengers and crew of the steamer remaining on board the brig all night. The purser and first officer went on shore to see the United States Consul. The Captain, DREW, being unwell. Application was made to the authorities to have the pirates arrested; in the meantime they put on the coal brig six bales of cotton and about 3 P. M. the steamer was set on fire, Lieut. BRAINE and crew leaving the steamer in her boats, but would have been lost at sea but for some fishermen who picked them up and brought them ashore, when they were arrested, and after a mock trial, were released. The old crew of the steamer were provided for by the American Consul, who did all in his power to make them comfortable, and procure their passage on the schooner *Hound*, which sailed from Bermuda on the 17th. The amount of funds on board the *Roanoke* when captured has been overstated. There was but $17,000 in greenbacks and $4,000 in gold on board. The report previously circulated that Capt. DREW was made aware of the probable capture of his steamer was erroneous, the Captain having no such information.

From Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, JAMES A. MOLTON, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Oct. 29, 1864, with United States tug-boat *Achilles* in tow, arrived here this morning.

Among the passengers per *Fulton* is Capt. W. S. CHATHAM, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, having in charge 190 men of the same regiment, en route for Pennsylvania, to be mustered out of service, after having served three years and three months to the credit of their State.

We are indebted to THOMAS MCMANUS, purser, for favors.

Emancipation Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Emancipation was celebrated here to-day with spirit, at sunrise, by a grand salute of five hundred guns at daybreak, accompanied with the ringing of church and signal bells. Flags are displayed from the public buildings and many private dwellings. At noon the salute was repeated from Forts Federal Hill and Marshall, Christ Church bells joining in with a merry peal, performing at intervals various patriotic airs, including Hail Columbia, Land of the Free, Star Spangled Banner, &c.

THE CITY JUDGESHIP.

Select the Best Candidate.

Citizens should fully appreciate the importance of the position of City Judge, the great bearing it has upon the peace and the security of the public, and should, in the selection of a candidate, well consider his independence, integrity and capacity. The term of office is four years, and the incumbent has not only the most important judicial position here, but one which, while it can, if properly filled, reflect honor upon him, will also be of the greatest benefit and credit to the city. Four candidates are in nomination. Let us take a candid view of them:

Judge A. D. RUSSELL comes up as the Tammany nominee, dripping with the emoluments of office and thoroughly imbued with the partizan feelings which have led to scores of suspicions that they attended him on the bench. He was formerly a lawyer in Centre-street, was elected City Judge in 1856 and served one term. On the resignation of Judge MCCUNN he was nominated by Gov. SEYMOUR to fill the vacancy and still wears the robes. His popularity was well tested in 1860 when he ran for Recorder against Judge HOFFMAN—the latter receiving 35,000 votes, Judge RUSSELL 17,000. The community distrust him—they think even-handed justice is not of him, and that in these times it is an imperative necessity to relieve him of the labors and responsibilities of his position. A large proportion of the Democracy are unchangeably opposed to him, and his hope of an election is among the forlorn ones.

ORLANDO L. STEWART walks on to the City Judgeship course as the joint candidate of the Union and the Citizens' organizations and the War Democracy. He is a citizen of irreproachable character, a lawyer of conceded ability, and would make a judge whom neither fear or favor would turn to the right or to the left. Since 1861 he has been Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. HALL, and has given a zeal and ability to the duties which augur well for his future value to the public. He has the advantage of never having been, until now, a candidate before the people, and comes clean from affiliations which so often bend and bias. His integrity is unimpeachable, and as City Judge he would fulfill fearlessly and to the letter the requirements of his position, and his duty to the public. The public seem to be well inoculated with this belief, regardless of party preferences, everywhere expressed for him.

WM. F. HOWE, Esq., is the Mozart candidate. He is a lawyer of ability, an active, energetic man, but entirely unequal to the position he aspires to. He runs more to test his strength for future aspirations than with the expectation of being elected, and will probably receive the entire strength that remains to old Mozart. After living here a few more years and shaking off certain affiliations, he may be an available candidate.

JOSEPH B. TULLY, Esq., who is the nominee of Mozart No. 2, is a young lawyer of acknowledged ability. He has, too, served his country in the tented field, having been twice with the gallant Sixty-ninth, of which he was Adjutant, to the war. He is respectable and popular, and if elected would make an unexceptionable officer. The probability is that he runs also merely to test his strength for future efforts.

Of the four in the field, Mr. STEWART, thus far seems to have the inside track, and citizens seem determined that he shall keep it.

—The well-posted New-York correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* estimates that LINCOLN and JOHNSON will carry this State by 64,300 majority—13,400 on the home, and 51,000 on the soldiers' vote. In making this calculation he gives large Democratic gains in the counties south of Albany, assigns all the doubtful counties to MCCLELLAN, and credits him with 35,000 majority in this city, while the Union majorities are increased but slightly in the reliable northern and western counties, and even decreased in some others. "Lochiel's" conclusion is that the Empire State is certain to elect the Union ticket.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS) for November, opens with ROSS BROWNE's second paper on Arizona, and his adventures in the arid regions watered by the River Gila. It is profusely illustrated with clear sketches, and forms an article of great interest on a part of the world on which there is scarcely anything "in print" at present. "A Cruise on the Sassacus" describes vividly the excitements of chasing blockade-runners, and overhauling the "assorted cargoes" intended to minister to the wants of the Confederates, but transformed by the fortunes of war into prizes of no ordinary value. "Exploring the Magallows," is a pleasant account of border rambles on the confines of Maine and Canada. "Ups and Downs" contains some curious episodes of family history, founded on the very questionable authority of BURKE, the Peerage Editor, a most blundering and incompetent successor to the DUGDALES and CAMDENS of old, who once dignified the study of genealogy. "An Unfortunate Princess," epitomises WRAXALL's lately published memoir of CAROLINE MATILDA, the ill-fated sister of GEORGE III., and Queen of Denmark. "The Decline of Tragedy" and "Woman's Profession Dishonored," complete the list of miscellaneous prose articles. Fiction is headed, of course, by DICKENS' story, "Our Mutual Friend," now in its fifth month. Two or three new characters are added to the already crowded canvas. One of them, "Mr. Headstone," the official schoolmaster, testifies strongly to the author's impatience of the line and rule systems that would reduce all nature to the monotony of a "cut and dry" plan; the other, "Miss Jenny," the doll's dressmaker, is a slightly fantastic creature, redeemed from unreality by the author's genial humor, which is not incompatible with touches of genuine pathos. "My Refugees," is a story of the Southern War. "The Crow Child," "My Silver Spoon," and "On the Way to the Diamond Mines," are of a mere imaginative complexion. The "Monthly Record," "Literary Notices," "Editor's Table," &c., are prepared with the usual care that has always been conspicuous in the various departments of *Harper's Monthly*.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) presents its customary literary variety. The first paper, "Leaves from an Officer's Journal, No. 1," is by Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, and describes some incidents of the Southern campaigns, illustrative of the capacities and tendencies of the colored race. "The Vengeance of Dominic de Gouigues," is a sketch of that remarkable incident in the early history of American colonization—the revenge taken by a private French gentleman on the Spaniards of Florida, for their bloody and merciless extirpation of the Huguenot emigrants. The author is FRANCIS PARKMAN, to whom we owe one of the best monographs of American history, "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," and we hope the present article is the precursor of another book of equal merit, on some of the strikingly romantic scenes and adventures that illustrate the annals of the European occupancy of this continent in the first century after its discovery. The "New School Biography," by GAIL HAMILTON, is a praiseworthy attempt to abate the nuisance of the flood of biographical slaver and flunkeyism that now awaits every successful public man under the plea of drawing examples from his youth for the benefit of the rising generation, as "The Bobbin Boy," "The Tailor Boy," "The Ferry Boy," &c. "The Finances of the Revolution" is a carefully written historical study by Prof. GREENE, full of instruction for the present time. "Through Tickets to San Francisco" is an attempt not particularly happy to anticipate the future transit to the "realms of gold." "Collected Writings of Charles Lamb" embodies some genuine and characteristic scraps of Elia, that will be new to most readers. "Sea Hours with a Dyspeptic" must be characteristic by those who can understand it. The Poetical Department of the *Atlantic* has largely been shrouded in eclipse, and in the number before us Messrs. TUCKERMAN and TROWBRIDGE are unsatisfactory substitutes for the absent LONGFELLOW and BROWNING.

—*The United States Service Magazine* (New-York, CHARLES B. RICHARDSON) appears punctually in season, in spite of the loss and inconvenience suffered by the publisher from the recent fire in Broadway, by which his office was destroyed. The number opens with an article, "Philanthropy and the War," descriptive of the various measures due to individual effort or organized enterprise to provide for the soldiers' welfare, and lessen the inevitable hardships of his career. "Great Battles in History" surveys scientifically the conflicts fought by the Swiss in defence of their freedom and nationality against the numerically overwhelming forces of Austria and Burgundy. "Life and Character of Maj.-Gen. James B. Macpherson" is a worthy tribute to one who, in the estimation of Gen. GRANT, ranked among the best soldiers of his country. "The Life of Jomini" is an interesting sketch of a man whose name has been considered so long classic and historical, that most readers will be surprised to find that he is still alive and enjoying himself, in the full possession of his faculties and the respect of a large society of military men, at Paris, in his eighty-fifth year. The article is founded on a memoir by Col. LECOMPTE, who served some time with the Army of the Potomac. "Significance of Military Titles" communicates some curious information not ordinarily accessible, and the other articles are all specially interesting to the large class to whom they are addressed.

—The *Continental Monthly* (New-York. JOHN F. TROW) contains the continuation of Prof. S. P. ANDREWS' paper on "The Scientific Universal Language, its Character and Relations to Other Languages," in which an important scientific discovery is claimed by the author, of the highest value in philological studies. Its pretensions will, no doubt, be examined by competent scholars, though the fragmentary mode of production in a serial shape necessarily defers its consideration till the full development of the theory is given. The leading political articles are "The Progress of Liberty in the United States," by Rev. A. D. MAYO, and "The Two Platforms," by HENRY EVERETT RUSSELL. Mrs. PYCHOWSKA contributes a lively sketch of "The Adirondacs," as seen from a lady's point of view, who declares that with a "modified and reasonable form" of the Bloomer costume, these most romantic scenes are accessible to female enterprise. The other articles of the number will be found readable and instructive.

—*The American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York, J. M. SHERWOOD,) continues its high standard of scholarship by a learned paper by Prof. FISHER, of Yale College, on "Ebronitism and the Christianity of the Sub-Apostolic Age, in refutation of the View of Prof. Baur and the Tubingen School of Critics." "The Fundamental Properties of Style," is a valuable dissertation by a master of the subject he discusses, Prof. WM. G. T. SHEDD, of the Union Theological Seminary. "The Indian Tribes, and the Duty of Governing Them," by Dr. WILLIAMSON, missionary among the Dakotas, brings forward a subject that imperatively demands the attention of the State, and recommends the radical changes that all who are acquainted with the question loudly call for. "Difficulties of Revelation," by Dr. DARLING, of Albany, is an eloquent, rather than enthusiastic view of the subject. The criticisms on books brings forward a case of apparent injustice in the treatment of Mr. GILLETT's *Life of John Huss* by the *North American Review*.

—*The National Quarterly Review* (New-York, EDWARD J. SEARS,) contains a series of elaborate articles that would do honor to a work of older standing and higher pretensions. "Spinoza and his Philosophy;" "Chemistry, its History, Progress and Utility;" "Vico's Philosophy of History;" "Do the Lower Animals Reason?" are the titles of able papers, the subjects of which commend them to the attention of thinking men.

—The Unionists of Suffolk County have nominated John Wood for County Clerk; John Shirley for Sheriff; Henry P. Hedges for District Attorney; Samuel S. Brown for Superintendent of Poor; and Jeremiah T. Parsons Jr. for Justice of Sessions. The Union Assembly nominations are: *First District*, William H. Gleason; *Second District*, James B. Mombray. In 1863, the vote of the county stood thus:

Union	3,331
Democratic	3,283
Union majority	48

Naval News.

REVENUE MARINE—TRIAL TRIP OF THE REVENUE CUTTER KANKAKEE.—The United States steam revenue cutter *Kankakee*, built by WESTERVELT & SON, made her engineer's trial trip yesterday, and the results obtained proved her to be the fastest of the fleet of six new cutters recently built by order of the Treasury Department. The vessel left Mr. WESTERVELT'S yard about 10 A. M., and proceeded down the river, "heaving-to" off the Battery to receive on board T. B. STILLMAN, Esq., Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies; Captains CONSTABLE, MERRIAM and MARSELLS, United States Revenue Marine; Mr. HOPPER WHITE and others. After 11 o'clock the *Kankakee* steamed down the bay, gradually increasing her speed until it reached about 12 knots per hour, the engines making as high as 36 revolutions per minute, and the screw turning 108 times per minute. Steam was at 22 pounds pressure, vacuum 27½ inches, the cut-off following 12 inches out of 30 inches, or working steam expansively 18 inches. She has one tubular boiler. Her engines are oscillating, geared three one on the shaft; the cylinders are 36 inches in diameter, with 30 inches stroke, and were built by J. & R. J. GRAY, at the Phœnix Iron Works, in this city. The screw is 8 feet in diameter, with 12 feet pitch. The hull was built by WESTERVELT & SON, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 130 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth, 11 feet 6 inches. She is brig rigged and makes a very fine appearance upon the water. She steers beautifully, turning around in a very short space. She carries an armament of six guns, two of them being pivots. The after one is a 30-pounder Parrott, while all of the other guns are of the Dahlgren pattern. About 4 o'clock, after returning from a trip down the bay, Collector DRAPER came on board, and the *Kankakee* again steamed down the bay. The Collector was very much pleased with the vessel, and all the inspecting officers pronounced unqualifiedly in favor of this new craft. She will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the revenue-cutter service.

SAVANNAH, SLOOP OF WAR, INSTRUCTION SHIP.—This vessel is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as an instruction ship for junior officers. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Commander, W. D. Whiting; Surgeon, James Laws; Acting Paymaster, J. H. Jenkins; Acting Master and Executive Officers, George W. Jenkins; Acting Master, W. C. Staples, (temporary duty;) Sword Master, C. G. Taaffe: Acting Ensign, C. F. Dunderdale; Acting Master's Mates, C. Lebaire, L. McGown, John Jones. The following Acting Ensigns have been ordered to duty from on board the *Savannah* since Oct. 1, 1864: To *Augusta*, P. W. Luce; *Banshee*, F. Sweet; Hampton Roads, H. S. Peirce, G. W. Connor, J. C. Fuller; *Picket Boat No. 5*, J. H. Chapman; *Western World*, J. Brown, R. D. Sparrow, E. F. McDonald, J. Brown; *Cusco*, S. H. Howell, F. C. Hall; *Chimo*, S. S. Beans, G. Miller, W. Walker: *Vermont*, F. G. Merrill; *Nantuc*, L. M. Keene, H. C. Snow, C. M. Rome. Acting Masters' Mates ordered to *Mohican*, J. A. Schaffer; *Wabash*, J. B. Lukins; Fort Morgan, H. A. Case; *Vanderbilt*, J. B. Trent, E. P. Pope; *Admiral Porter*, R. C. Tyler; *Little Ada*, Franklin Bradley. Acting Ensigns now on board, Oct. 28: M. Herzg, A. W. Pierce, J. Thomas, C. H. Buck, D. Friete, J. W. Fisk, J. F. Chase, J. S. Brown, T. Brewer, A. A. Robinson, R. B. Crapo. Acting Master's Mates on board Oct. 28: D. H. Hale, W. D. Cobb, G. A. Pyme, F. B. Morris, John Jones, F. A. Powers, J. Cummings, W. Phyffe. *In Hospital*—Acting Ensign C. W. Owens; at rendezvous, No. 188 York-street, J. F. Stenson; *North Carolina*, C. E. P. Noyes.

DICTATOR, two guns.—The *Dictator* has been hauled out of the stream, and is now moored at the supply wharf of the Navy-yard. What she is to do, or where she is to go, still remains a question of doubt. There is no use to attempt to conceal the fact that she is a downright and miserable failure, and such is the verdict of all who have seen her and are competent judges of a vessel. One of the troubles of this vessel is that when all her coal, shot, shell, &c., is put on board, her deck would be even with the surface of the water. Another is, her engines, not being properly balanced, are unable to do the work required. Another is, that her windlass will not raise her anchors. Mr. ERICSSON was advised to use the Emerson windlass, which has proved thus far the best one for such service. He refused, and *invented* one which has cost thousands of dollars and is not worth a cent.

DEATH OF ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUT. W. K. CRESSY, U. S. S.—About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Capt. CRESSY, then in command of the gunboat *Newbern* departed this life. Capt. CRESSY entered the navy from the merchant service early in the war. He was a noted shipmaster in the California and China trade, and since he has been in the navy he had won the esteem of the Navy Department, and of all the officers who knew him. He was widely known, and was one of the most promising officers in the volunteer service.

A. D. VANCE, side-wheel, 5 guns.—The gunboat *A. D. Vance* sailed on Sunday afternoon for the South. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, J. H. Upshur; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. W. Jones; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. M. Brower; Acting Master, G. Cattrell; Acting Ensigns, W. W. Smith, C. T. Ware, C. E. Clark, W. J. Eldridge; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, D. C. Chester; Acting Seconds, C. G. Stevens, G. Devine; Acting Thirds, C. B. Nicholas, G. Simmons, W. Madden, G. H. Whittemore.

AUGUSTA—S.W 9.—The *Augusta* lies at anchor in the North River awaiting orders. She has, we believe, been selected as a convoy to the *Dictator* when she goes to sea. The *Augusta* was ordered to convoy the *Ocean Queen*, and left the yard for that purpose, but overtaking the *Grand Gulf* the latter vessel was ordered to that duty, hence the presence of the *Augusta* here.

DONEGAL, supply steamer.—The *Donegal* arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday. She will take in stores and sail in a few days for the East Gulf Squadron.

MAP OF THE OIL REGION.—Mr. J. T. LLOYD, of No. 23 Cortlandt-street, the publisher, has just issued a map of the great oil region of Alleghany River, Cherry and Cherrytree Runs and Pithole Creek, in Cornplanter, Cherrytree and Allegany townships, Venango County, Pennsylvania.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 1, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68..C.	120	1000	Erie Railway....	102½
15,000	U.S.6s.'81. ..C.	106¾	1500	do........	103¾
500	do........	107¼	900	do........	102⅞
40,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. ex.-int........	101½	100	do.......b10	103
			800	do........	103
5,000	do........	101⅝	80	do........	103¼
14,000	do........	101¾	1500	do........	103½
500	do........	102	600	do........	103¾
8,000	do..New Iss.	100⅞	50	Erie R. Pref........	106
4,500	do........	101	10	Hud. Riv. R........	126
1,000	U. S. 10-40s...C.	94¾	500	do........	127
6,000	do........	95	1000	do........	127½
4,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. C..	95¾	500	do........	127¾
35,000	do........	95⅝	5000	Reading R........	136
1,000	do........	95½	1000	do........	135¾
3,000	Ohio 6s, '81........	107	200	do.......s10	135½
7,000	Ill. War Loan..	100	200	do.......b30	136½
3,000	do........	100½	300	Mich. Cen. R........	132
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56	100	do.......b10	132½
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	61½	100	do........	132¼
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H.&.St.J.R....	90	500	M. S. & N. I........	76½
			3000	do........	76⅝
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	39¾	600	do.......b10	77
10,000	do........	39⅞	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	75
150,000	do........	40	50	do........	76
10,000	do.......b10	40¼	100	Ill. Cen. R........	131
26,000	do.......b30	41	400	do........	131½
5,179	O.&Miss.Pref.C.	80	50	do.......s10	131½
18,000	C.& N.W. 1st M.	95	400	do.......b10	131½
8,000	To.&W.1 M.Ex.	100	200	do........	131¼
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.Bs..	118	200	do.......s10	131
10,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	103	2000	Cleve. & Pitts....	108
5,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	65	500	do........	108¼
5,000	do........	65½	500	do........	108½
6,000	Chi. & Alt.1stM..	106	200	do........	109
10,000	Am. Gold........	235½	30	Chi. & N. W........	46¼
40	B'k of Commerce..	103	500	do........	46½
300	Canton Co........	37	1500	do........	46¾
250	do........	36½	300	do........	46⅞
150	do........	36¾	600	do........	47
101	do........	36⅝	100	do.......b10	47
100	do.......b30	37¼	500	do.......b30	47
100	Citizens' Gas Co...	125	100	do.......b30	47¼
300	Penn. Coal Co....	200	400	Chi. & N.W.Pref..	84
50	Del.&Hud.C.Co...	197	100	do.......b30	84½
50	do........	200	500	do........	83¾
100	Cen. Coal Co....	57	400	do........	83½
800	Cum. Coal Pr..b10	56¼	200	do.......b10	84
600	do........	56	100	do.......b30	84
300	do........	55½	100	do.......b10	83¾
200	do........	55¼	100	do.......b10	83½
200	do.......b10	55¾	500	do........	83¼
500	do.......s10	55	200	Clev. & Tol........	114½
900	do........	55	200	do........	114¼
50	Nic. Transit Co...	4	200	do........	114
100	Quick. Min.Co....	84	600	do........	113¾
800	do........	85	200	do.......b3	114
100	do.......s15	84½	600	Chi. & R. I. R....	103
50	do........	84¾	1000	do........	102¾
200	do.......b10	85	1500	do........	102½
400	Mar. Mining Co..	36	600	do........	102¼
100	do........	36¼	1200	do........	102
600	do........	36½	100	C. B., & Q. R..x-d	118
100	do.......s60	36½	100	do........	118½
100	do.......b10	37	200	do........	119
700	do........	37	100	M. & P.Du C.R....	56½
800	do.......b10	37¼	100	do........	56
200	At. M. S. Co....b10	189	300	do........	55¾
100	Cen. Am. Transit.	100	300	do........	55
50	Pac. M. S. C......	320	200	do........	55½
100	N. Y. Cen........	125½	25	M.& P.du C.2d Pr.	80
850	do........	126	1050	P., Ft. W. & C...	108
100	do........	126½	100	do.......b10	108
100	do.......b5	127	700	do........	197½
300	do........	127	900	do........	107¾
100	do.......twk	127	200	do.......b3	108
100	do.......b5	127¼	100	do.......s15	108
100	Chic. & Alt. R....	88	100	Miss. & Mo. R....	35
200	do........	89¼	400	Alt. & Terre H....	57
200	do........	89¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106¾	400	Reading R........	137
5,000	do........	106⅝	500	do........	136¾
44,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s C..	101½	50	do........	136
50,000	do..New iss.	101	1200	M. S. & N. I. R...	76¾
10,000	U. S. 6s,1Yr..C.	95½	100	do........	76⅞
2,000	do........	95⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R........	131½
24,000	Mo. State 6s....	62	100	do.......s15	131

10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	40¾	500	do........	127⅞
50,000	do........	41	500	Clev. & Pitts....	108
5,000	Amer Gold........	240	300	do.......b10	108½
100	Canton Co........	36	25	Chic. & N.W.R....	46¼
200	do........	36½	1000	do........	47
500	Cum. Coal Pref...	54	250	do........	47¼
550	Q. Mining Co....	85¼	300	Mich. Cen. R....	132
200	do.......b30	86¾	300	Chi. & N.W.Pr.b30	84½
100	do........	85¾	200	do........	83¾
100	do........	85¼	400	do........	83¾
100	do.......b10	86	500	do........	83¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R........	127¾	200	do........	84
200	Erie Railway........	103¼	300	Ch.& R.I. R........	103¼
2500	do........	104	1000	do........	103½
300	do.......s10	103¾	200	do........	103¾
100	do.......b30	104¾	1000	do........	104
100	do.......b30	104¾	300	do........	104¼
500	do........	104¼	10	do........	105
50	Erie R. Pref........	106½	300	Ch.,B.&Quin..x-d	119½
40	do........	106	600	do........	120
300	Hud. Riv. R........	126	100	do.......b30	120¾
200	do.......b30	126¾	100	Pitts.Ft. W. & C....	108
200	do........	125¾	400	do........	108½
500	do........	125½	100	do........	108¾
200	M. & P. Du Ch........	55½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C. New Loan........	100⅞	500	Chi. & R. I........	101½
85,000	O. & Miss.Cer..	40	100	do........	101¼
25,000	do.......b3	40	100	do.......s3	101½
10,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	65½	200	do........	101½
200	N. Y. Central.....s3	126	100	do........	101¾
100	do........	126⅝	200	do........	102
100	do........	126¾	500	do........	102¼
100	do.......s10	126½	400	Chic. & N.W.R........	46⅞
500	Erie R........	103	200	do.......s3	46½
100	do.......b3	103	100	do........	46⅜
100	do........	102⅞	100	do........	46⅝
100	do.......s3	102⅞	200	Chi.& N. W. Pr........	83¾
400	do........	103	100	do........	83¼
100	do.......s3	103	300	do........	83¾
300	do........	103½	200	do.......s3	83¾
800	do.......b3	103¾	300	do........	83¾
100	Hudson R. R.....s3	125	200	P. F. W. & C........	107½
200	Reading R.....s10	135½	500	do.......b3	107¼
200	do........	135¼	200	do........	107¼
300	M. S. & N. I........	75¾	100	M. & P. du C.R........	56
100	do.......s3	75¾	100	do.......b3	55½
500	do.......s3	76	100	Alt. & T. H.Pref..	74½
400	do........	76½	300	Cum. Coal.......b3	54¼
100	do.......b3	76¼	400	do........	54¼
200	do.......s3	76⅛	200	do.......b30	55
200	Ill. Cen. R........	130¾	200	Quick.Min........	85¼
200	do.......c	130¾	500	Mariposa Min...b3	40
100	do.......s10	130½	500	do........	39½
400	Cleve. & Pitts........	107⅞	800	do........	40
400	Cleve. & Tol. R...	114	200	do........	39¾
900	do........	114½	200	do.......b3	39⅞
400	do........	114¼	100	do.......s3	39¾
200	Canton Co........	36½	200	do........	39½
100	do.......b10	37			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	43	100	Chi. & R. I. R........	105¼
20,000	do........	43¼	1100	do........	105¼
10,000	do........	43⅜	600	do.......s3	105
25,000	do........	43½	300	do........	105½
10,000	do........	43¾	300	do.......b3	105¼
10,000	do........	44½	100	do.......s3	105½
5,000	Miss. & Mo.L.G.	68	100	do.......b3	105½
500	Erie R........	105⅜	100	Chic. & N. W........	47½
800	do.......s3	105⅜	100	do........	47⅝
500	do.......b10	105⅜	200	do.......b2	47¾
400	do........	105½	500	do........	47¾
300	do.......s3	105½	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr........	84½
100	do.......b5	105⅝	300	do........	84¾
100	Hud. Riv. R........	125¾	200	do.......s3	84¾
200	do........	126	100	do.......s3	84⅞
200	do.......b3	126	100	do.......b10	85
200	do.......s3	126	300	do.......b3	85
800	do.......b3	125⅞	200	P.,Ft. W. & C........	108½
1000	Reading R........	138	100	do.......b3	108¼
500	do.......b10	138	100	Canton Co........	36½
300	Mich. So.& N. I...	78½	200	Cum. Coal Co..b3	54¾
1800	do........	78¼	300	do........	54½
300	do........	78⅜	100	do.......s3	54½
1200	do.......s3	78¼	1100	Quick. M. Co........	86
200	do.......s3	78⅛	100	do.......s3	86
200	do.......b3	78¼	300	do.......b3	86
1000	do.......b3	78¼	300	do.......b3	86¼
100	Ill. Cen.R........	131½	300	Mariposa M. Co...	41
400	Clev. & Pitts........	109	500	do........	41½
400	do........	109¼	200	do.......b3	41½
400	do........	110	300	do.......b3	41

TUESDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The Gold Room has been under considerable speculative excitement to-day, partly on the bold and skillful movements of the speculators for the rise to put up the price rapidly, and partly on military rumors of an adverse tenor. The fluctuations have been nominally wide and frequent. The price at 9:30 A. M., and about 2:30 P. M., stood at 241½ ℔ cent. Between these hours, 234@235 ℔ cent was accepted, and the bulk of the forenoon sales were made between 238½@236½ ℔ cent. Exchange on London for the *Scotia* is quoted at in Gold at 109½@109½ for 60 day bills, and 110¾@111 for sight.

The speculation in the Railways at the Stock Exchange was also marked by great excitement and a large additional rise in prices; resulting in a very heavy business, as will be noticed by the official lists of sales at the regular and open boards. Erie Stock assumed the lead in the day's speculation, and was best sustained through the day of the New-York and Western Roads, although nearly all were firm and in large demand. There has been no market since last Spring equal to the general buoyancy of to-day. The miscellaneous shares participated in the advance, and the Government Gold bearing Stocks were also higher. The Certificates of the Ohio and Mississippi Road were heavily dealt in, and rose to 41 ℔ cent. The ease in the Money market favors the general revival of an active speculation on the Exchange, and as customary on such turns of the market, the public appear to be coming in as buyers after the first advance of 5 or 10 ℔ cent. is established.

The Stock Market continued buoyant to the close of the Open Board, at 4 o'clock. The following quotations were made. There was a further rise on Ohio Certificates of 3 ℔ cent.:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	106½	106⅞	Mich. Southern..	73¾	78¼
U. S. 5-20's.......	108	*101¾	Illinois Cen.....	129¾	131½
N. Y. Central....	123	127⅞	Pittsburgh.......	107	109½
Erie..........	99⅝	105¼	Fort Wayne....	106⅜	108¼
Erie Preferred..	104	107	Rock Island.....	100	105
Hudson........	124¼	126	Reading.......	134¼	137¾
Canton.......	35½	36½	Quicksilver.......	83¾	86½
Treas. Cer., new	95¾	95⅝	Cum'land Coal..	53	54½
Northwest.......	46¾	47⅝	Mariposa........	35	41
Ohio & M. Certfs	39¼	44⅜	N. West Pref....	82¼	84¾

* Ex Dividend.

None of the damaging military rumors acted upon in the Gold Room were officially confirmed up to 4 o'clock, and the well-grounded suspicion is entertained in the Street that we are to have a week of such rumors from both Virginia and Georgia, in the most aggravated form, for effect, if possible, on the Presidential election, as well as the Gold Room.

We have reason to believe that arrangements, of an official nature, have been made for the early release *from all Government restrictions*, of a large amount of Cotton, of both the old crops and the new, now held, but not altogether owned, in the Southern States; whereby it can be marketed at once either for the supply of our Northern mills, or *for shipment to Europe*. An official announcement on the subject, we are given to understand, will be made in the course of a few days.

The business of the New-York Office of the Treasury of the United States for the month of October, was as follows:

Balances, Oct. 1........		$22,602,191
Customs in October........	$3,697,335	
Loans paid in........	14,465,967	
Transfers to New-York........	16,613,000	
Miscellaneous........	10,637,193	45,413,495
Together........		$68,015,686
Disbursements of month........		40,562,336
Balances, Oct. 31........		$27,453,320

The stock of Gold and Silver held in the

New-York Treasury Office, Oct. 31, was..	$12,855,867
And in Bank, Oct. 29........	21,078,307
Total close of October........	$33,934,174

At close of September:

Treasury Office........	$12,268,013	
In Bank........	19,671,131	31,939,144
Increase in stock of Gold........		$1,995,030

The Coupon Gold Interest on the 5-20 Loan of the United States, due to-day, was anticipated by an order from the Secretary to pay the Coupons on presentation as early as 25th of August last. A number of holders who omitted to avail of this privilege, and also the holders of the registered 5-20 Stock, are now calling for their interest, and there was quite a crowd of applicants at the Office to-day. The January coupons on the 6 ℔ cents of 1881 will probably soon be anticipated, as the surplus Gold balances in the New-York office will amply justify it, and Mr. FESSENDEN now, as in August, would probably prefer to disburse it in advance, if the coupon-holders desire it.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares.

Union........	116	Metropolitan........	113½
America........	137	Corn Exchange........	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Continental........	98
Mechanics & Trad'rs.	125	Marine........	150
State of New-York..	113	Commonwealth........	100
Commerce........	104	Import. & Traders'.	103
Mechanics' Bk. Ass..	95	Manuf.& Merchants'	100
American Exc'age..	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........	111	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........	117	Chi. & N. W. 1sts........	95
N. Y. con. '74........	125	Tol. & W. Ext........	99⅞
Erie 2ds, '79........	118	N. J. Cen. 1sts........	100
Erie 3ds, '83........	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	106
Erie 4ths, '80........	111	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds..	103
Erie 5ths, '88........	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	87½
Harlem 1sts........	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths........	82
Mich. Cen., '69 '72........	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G........	66¼
Mich. C. new, 1sts........	125	Chi. & Alt. 1sts........	100
Chi., B. & Quincy........	120	Chi. & Alt. S.F........	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	106	Chi. & Alt. Income........	98½
Illinois Cen. 7s........	117	At. & G. W........	93
Alt. & T. H. 1st........	100		

A fraud was committed on the Benton Gold Company of Colorado, a few days since, by the insertion in our advertising columns to the effect that the business of the Company is to be closed, and the subscriptions to the Stock returned to the shareholders. As we have no present clew to the party who imposed the advertisement upon our publication office, we deem it proper to state at once that it is an unmitigated fraud, and that there is no intention of closing the business of the Company either here or in Colorado. And for this we have the authority of the Treasurer of the Company.

The Central National Bank, of this City, which went into active operation the past Summer, has already acquired a Deposit line of $12,293,280, on a Capital of $2,000,000. The Government Deposits, included in this sum, amount to $1,560,413. The figures of the Bank are as follows:

Loans........	$7,446,828	Capital........	$2,000,000
Due from Banks.	697,697	Circulation........	578,000
U. S. Securities.	2,188,872	Deposits........	10,732,867
Cash........	4,702,615	Due U. S........	1,560,413
Property........	12,000	Profits........	212,510
Expenses........	35,775		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds*.

Commission of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Rece iv subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 3-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other buss ness connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. interest of the net profits for the past six months, payable at the present office of the Bank, No. 4 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, November 1. Stockholders will please surrender up the certificates of stock they now hold, and receive new ones instead.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 1—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 12,395 bbls. Flour, 747 bbls. and 1,357 bags Corn Meal, 49,845 bushels Wheat, 800 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 15,679 bushels Barley, 72,119 bushels Oats, 320 bushels Malt, 4,409 pkgs. Provisions, and 218 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $11 25@$11 50 for Pots, and $12 50@$13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in rather more demand and buoyant including Java at 47c.@48c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 39c.@41c½.; Rio at 37½c.@42½c.; St. Domingo at 36c¼.@37½c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Rio and Santos, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "There has been an active demand for Rio and Santos from speculators and the trade during the past week, and the market closes firm at an improvement of 2½c. ℔ lb upon our previous quotations. Sales, to the trade, amount to 16,126 bags Rio, and embrace 3,570 ℔ "O. Blanchard," 4,020 ℔ "A. A. Dubert," and 2,200 ℔ "Octavia," at 12c. in bond in gold, and 1,000 (resale) ℔ "Julia," and "A. A. Dubert," P. N. T. On speculation, the following lots have been taken: 3,100 Santos ℔ "Romulos," 3,000 Rio ℔ "Julia," 3,567 Santos ℔ "Flying Cloud," 522 Rio ℔ "Carl XV," and 203 do. ℔ *P. C. Warwick*, 2,520 Santos ℔ *Hendricka*, and 4,800 ℔ *Paladin*, at 12c. in bond, in gold; and 1,888 balance, ℔ *Campanero*, at 12½c. in bond, in gold." Stock of all kinds to-day, 168,143 pkgs., including of Rio and Santos 101,931 bags; Java, 36,327 mats, do. 800 bags; Bahia, 8,216 bags; Maracaibo, 9,974 bags; Laguayra, 2,234 bags; St. Domingo, 2,885 bags; other descriptions, 5,776 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

Oct. 29—Baltimore, bags........	13,500
Oct. 29—Philadelphia, bags........	2,000
Nov. 1—New-York, bags........	101,931
Grand total, bags........	117,531

COTTON—Is in request and is dearer; Middling, $1 24 ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive, the firmness of holders checking operations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, at an advance of 20c.@30c. ℔ bbl., but closes tamely and heavily. Sales since our last amount to 22,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 95; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 60, chiefly $10 20@$10 40; also, for delivery last half of November (2,000 bbbls.,) at $10 50; all December (2,000 bbls.,) at $10 30@$10 50, and January (1,000 bbls.,) at $10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western........	$9 45	@$9 95
Extra State........	10 10	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands.	11 00	@11 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	11 30	@13 25
Extra Genesee........	10 65	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri........	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is higher to-day; sales since our last 1,800 bbls. at $11 20@12 25 for poor to good, and $12 25@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better to-day; sales 800 bbls. Extra at $10 20@$12 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl, Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 25 for Jersey; $7 90 for Marsh's Calorie, and $8 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered, at an advance of 5c. ℔ bushel, but has been rather lightly dealt in, especially by export buyers, and closes heavily. Sales 81,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 47½@$2 50; Red Western at $2 38@$2 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 33@$2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 23@$2 31; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 28, and deliverable up to Jan. 10, at $2 23 ℔ bushel. Corn is in more demand at a further advance of about 3c. ℔ bushel; sales since our last, 53,000 bushels, at $1 67@$1 68 for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are more active and a shade dearer. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and held higher. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The Flour market for the fortnight has been buoyant and active, and quotations show an improvement of 25c. to 50c. ℔ bbl. on Extra State brands, that description being the favorite for speculative purposes, and more easily affected by the changes in value of Gold. The receipts and the stock in store continue moderate, and as this is the season for the Eastern markets to be supplied for the Winter, the demand from that quarter increases, and serves to give some animation to the trade. For export to England there is hardly any inquiry, prices here being so high as to prevent shipments to any extent. The speculative feeling is strong, but millers, in view of the light supply of Wheat, are not ready sellers. Among the sales of the fortnight for forward delivery may be noted several thousand bbls. Extra State, at $9 75@$10 50, for all November to last half of December. There has been an increased demand for Wheat for shipment to Georgetown, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and for use of the city millers, with an advance on all descriptions of 20c.@25c. ℔ bush. in the fortnight. The fact is daily becoming more apparent that our Winter stock, which last year was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels, cannot be this Fall much, if any, over 2,000,000 bushels, the season ending at Chicago and Milwaukee by the 15th of November, and the shipments now on the way being very light. There is but little Spring here, the late supplies consisting almost entirely of Winter. At the close yesterday the market was strong. Rye firm and quiet. Oats are in demand for Government use, and held firmly. Indian Corn is in request, and several cents higher on the fortnight. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland 755 bbls. Flour, 220,014 bushels Wheat, 6,602 bushels Peas; to Continental ports, 6,000 bushels Wheat; to Mexico, 2,040 bbls. Flour, 2,726 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats; to Brazil, 3,161 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 45,710 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,355 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,927 bushels Wheat, 10,868 bushels Corn, 802 bushels Oats, 1,605 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 51,666 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,355 bbls. Corn Meal, 230,941 bushels Wheat, 12,864 bushels Corn, 1,402 bushels Oats, 8,206 bushels Peas."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1864.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. 28, 1864..	18,075	1,020,102	47,126
Philadelphia	Oct. 25, 1864.	5,335	34,351	26,133
Baltimore	Oct. 25, 1864.	14	—	—
Boston	Oct. 25, 1864.	1,874	—	—
Cal&otherPts.	Oct. 25, 1864.	—	—	—
Total		25,298	1,054,453	73,259
To about same period 1863..		209,219	2,890,328	239,459
To about same period 1862..		208,185	8,141,598	1,471,546
To about same period 1861..		150,021	2,529,453	2,652,945

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
From New-York, to Oct. 28, 1864	8,292	62,732	—	—
From other ports, to latest dates	17	—	—	—
Total	8,309	62,732	—	—
To about same period, '63.	22,273	128,295	—	13,965
To about same period, '62	30,009	422,549	5,218	46,263
To about same period, '61.	244,992	4,041,570	218,104	228,318

HAY—North River is in fair request at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40 @$1 55 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are in rather more demand and held more firmly.

LEATHER—Is in fair request at buoyant prices.

METALS—Holders generally claim much higher rates, but the demand is not active.

MOLASSES—Is in good request, and advancing, including New-Orleans at $1@$1 20; Porto Rico, 82½c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado, 70c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $13@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 05@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are in more demand and quoted firmer including Crude Whale at $135@$140; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $160; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Linseed at $1 35@$1 38; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@46½c.; Refined Petroleum at 81c.@84c. free, and 66c.@68c. in bond, ℔ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. TURNER reviews thus: The market has declined since the date of my last—Crude fully 3c. ℔ gallon, and refined barely maintaining itself, notwithstanding the advance in gold. The news of mercantile failures in Europe induces greater caution than usual on the part of exporters, and, in the absence of a speculative demand, the market closes tamely with but little doing; holders, however, as a rule, looking for advanced prices. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January, 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls..	9,989	609,150	596,924
Exports of Petroleum. bbls..	9,702	462,420	300,926
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan. 1.	—	154,215	116,279

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled in price, to-day, but has been in fair demand, and closes firmly. Sales to-day 9,200 bbls., at $42 50@$43 25, cash and regular way, closing at $42 75 for New Mess, cash, and $40 50 for one year old Mess; $42 25@$42 50 for Prime Mess, $41 50 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 50 for Prime, and $39 for New Mess, deliverable in December, seller's option, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@21c. for Hams; sales 340 pkgs. Lard is active and higher; sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls., at 21c.@23½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef is in fair demand at $19@$23 50 for Extra Mess, $13 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $9 50@$13 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.; 125 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $25@$25 25. Butter is in fair demand and dearer, closing at 40c.@52c. for poor to prime State, and 32c.@42c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 15c.@23c., the latter for choice, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 800 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17c.@22½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, at 23c.@26½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs., at 17½c.@18c., ℔ lb. The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "During the past week the market has been considerably active, and the demand for export has been more general, at prices varying from 17c.@17½c. during the fore part of the week. Since Thursday holders have been enabled to obtain full prices, owing to the steady rise in gold, and prime lots, in hogsheads, in shipping order, have been disposed of at full rates. Yesterday and to-day there was considerable changed hands at from 17¼c.@17½c., but at the close of Exchange, 18c. was demanded for choice lots. The general tone of the market has an upward tendency, owing to the firmness of gold and the very small stock on hand. The demand for Soap stock, viz.: Grease, Tallow, Oil and Bone Grease, is very limited, manufacturers not buying at present prices. The arrivals of Tallow, Grease, &c., are very meagre, caused partly by the small yield from slaughtered cattle. We quote Prime City Tallow at 17¾c.@18¼c.; Western, 17¾c.; Eastern, 17½c. White Grease, 15½c.; Yellow, 15¼c.; Head and Bone, 16c. Tallow Oil, 16c. These prices we consider fair quotations for these articles up to 12 o'clock this day. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9½c.; 1862, 11½c.; 1863, 12½c. ℔ lb."

TEAS—Are more sought after, and held with more firmness.

WHISKY—Is active, and rather higher. Sales, since our last, 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $1 71@$1 73, chiefly $1 71½@$1 72 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been much depressed to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 110 tons Oil Cake, at 6s. 6d.@7s.; 5 tierces Oil, at 7s. 6d.; 200 Car Wheels, at 7s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 6s.; also, by steamer, 250 bbls. Apples, at 3s.; 2,200 boxes Cheese, and 100 firkins Butter, at 20s. For London, by steamer, 500 bbls. Apples, at 4s.; 33 bales Hops, at ⅜d.; 50 boxes Bacon, at 20s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese, at 25s. For Glasgow, 500 boxes Cheese, at 20s. For Southampton, by steamer, 300 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Antwerp, 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 25s. For Bremen, 26 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s. For Hamburgh, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Alderman Fox, Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—7.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the Third of November, at one o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Brandon, Russell—10.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll call, the Clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, November Third, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia........	Nov. 2..	New-York.....	Liverpool
City of Cork........	Nov. 3..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Belgian........	Nov. 5..	Quebec.....	Liverpool
New York........	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	S'ampton
Glasgow........	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Louisiana........	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Cella........	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Canada........	Nov. 9..	Boston.....	Liverpool
Sidon........	Nov. 9..	New York.....	Liverpool
Lafayette........	Nov. 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool
C'y of Manchest'r........	Nov. 12..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Germania........	Nov. 12..	New-York.....	S'ampton
Persia........	Nov. 16..	New-York.....	Liverpool
City of London........	Nov. 19..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Pennsylvania........	Nov. 19..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Sidon........	Nov. 23..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Africa........	Nov. 23..	Boston.....	Liverpool
Australasian........	Nov. 30..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Virginia........	Dec. 3..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Washington........	Dec. 7..	New-York.....	Havre
Erin........	Dec. 17..	New-York.....	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork........	Oct. 15..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Manchester........	Oct. 19..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Persia........	Oct. 22..	Liverpool.....	New York.
Pennsylvania........	Oct. 25..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Baltimore........	Oct. 26..	Liverpool.....	New-York
Africa........	Oct. 29..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Sidon........	Nov. 1..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Australasian........	Nov. 5..	Liverpool.....	New-York
Virginia........	Nov. 8..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia........	Nov. 12..	Liverpool.....	Boston
China........	Nov. 19..	Liverpool.....	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star........	Oct. 29..	New-York.....	New-Orleans.
Champion........	Nov. 2..	New-York.....	New-Orleans.
Matanzas........	Nov. 3..	New-York.....	Havana
Suwa Nada........	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	New-Orleans
George Cromwell........	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	New-Orleans.
Corsica........	Nov. 7..	New-York.....	Havana.
Eagle........	Nov. 9..	New-York.....	Havana.
Evening Star........	Nov. 12..	New-York.....	New-Orleans.
Corsica........	Dec. 5..	New-York.....	Havana.

For California.

North Star........	Nov. 3..	New-York.....	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica........	Nov. 14..	New-York.....	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule........	Nov. 19..	New-York.....	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen........	Nov. 23..	New-York.....	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia* will close on Wednesday at 7 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Belgian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Glasgow* will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Matanzas* will close on Thursday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Suwo Nada* will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *North Star* will close on Wednesday at 10:30 A.M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at........	1:30, 2:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail........	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way........	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island........	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River........	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad........	4 P. M.
North Mails........	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way........	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at........	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who has a good, plain education, a situation in a private family; would read to and wait on an aged lady; has no objection to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has a most unexceptionable city reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at 198 7th-av., near 29th st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROFESSED cook of soups, meats, poultry, game, boning, larding, pastry, &c.; best of reference. Also, a professed laundress; can do muslins, fluting, &c., of all kinds; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family, who thoroughly understands cooking and baking, and is willing to assist in the washing; is also willing and obliging; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE DEsires to find situations for fine excellent servants; the chambermaid has lived many years with her; she can recommend all; a laundress, waitress, cook and kitchenmaid; they will be disengaged on the 5th November. Apply at No. 84 East 10th st., near University-place.

WANTED—A PLACE AS CHAMBERMAID, A lady about leaving for Europe, wishes to obtain desirable employment for a servant, who has filled the situation of chambermaid to her entire satisfaction for several years. Inquire at No. 26 Bond-st., or No. 279 Broadway, of Haggerty & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to wait on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a private family. Is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's residence or an infant from its birth. The best of reference given. Address A. D. S., Box No. 185, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as children's nurse, or can take entire charge of an infant from its birth if required; has lived eight years at her last place; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as baby's nurse; is capable of taking charge of it from its infancy, or can bring it up by the bottle; is a good seamstress; best of city references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 37 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a nice baker; has no objection to a gentleman boarding-house, and has no objection to assist with the washing; she is not very large; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 87 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent person, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire care of an infant or grown children. First-class city reference. Apply at No. 88 West 17th-st., for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble person, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and has no objection to travel; best of city reference. Call at No. 660 6th-av., corner of 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; or as nurse and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 299 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; good reference. Can be seen at No. 134 West 27th-st., third story, back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable to take it from birth; is a good seamstress; is fond of children; reference given. Call at No. 259 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF experience, a situation as housekeeper; is competent to take the entire charge; can give the best city reference. Address Miss E. EDWARDS, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as waitress, or chamberwork and waitress, in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the very best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, or first-class laundress, or waitress; can get the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228, corner of 7th-av. and 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a few doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would sew and take care of children; has three years city reference. Call at No. 401 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; assist with washing and ironing; will go a short distance in the country; has no objection to a genteel boarding-house; good city reference. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 60 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to take care of grown children and to assist with chamberwork; can do plain sewing; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; can give the best of city reference from her last place. Also, a competent laundress; can give the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 82 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as a good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; two years' city reference from her last employer. Call at No. 206 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; excellent city references. Inquire at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; is willing to assist in the washing; has city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference can be given. Apply at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook. Call at No. 250 Mott-st., near Prince.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL FROM the country, a situation in a respectable family, to sew and make herself generally useful. Address SARAH MARIA, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family; the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 190 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of city reference. Call at No. 229 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; takes charge of an infant; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation as cook and laundress; an excellent baker; makes pastry; wages $9; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook, who understands it thoroughly, and can give the best city reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLORED COOK, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; has good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation for chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a few months arrived from England, as a good cook, can give the best of reference. Call at No. 232 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, lately landed, a situation in a private family to do general housework. Inquire at No. 100 West 28th-st., rear building, Room No. 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-RATE cook, good washer and ironer; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at the umbrella store, No. 318 3rd-av., next door to the Bulls Head Bank.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st., near av. A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, with the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 264 2d-st., 2d floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or as chambermaid and sewing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 9th-st., near 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good city references. Can be seen at No. 189 East 20th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best of city reference. Call at No. 823 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 602 2d-av., corner 28th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING, BY THE DAY, BY a person who understands her business. Can be seen on Wednesday, or address all the week A. KEEGAN, No. 415 1st-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as waitress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable young woman. Inquire at No. 433 3d-av., clock and jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chambermaid, and would do plain sewing in a private family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 103 East 52d-st., second door from Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, a seamstress; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; does all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class chambermaid or laundress; is an excellent shirt-ironer; best of city reference. Call at No. 213 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 207 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a girl as chambermaid and waitress or parlormaid. Apply at No. 23 West 17th-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a private family, as waiter; good city reference given. Apply at No. 14 Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, A SITUation to take a baby to wet nurse. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 138 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 99 Hester-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as ladies' hairdresser; wishes to engage by the month. Can be seen at No. 122 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A healthy young woman; fresh breast. Call at No. 15 Cannon-st., 2d floor, room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen or a small family. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, and to take care of children; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 193 East 26th-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man; can give the best of reference from his last employers; has full knowledge of the treatment of stove orcheades, foliage, plants, and the forcing of fruits, and the general management of a gentleman's place; or otherwise a first-class landscape gardener. Any person wanting such a man, may inquire of Andrew Bridgeman, florist and nurseryman, No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; has lived in some of the first-class families in this city; can produce the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 92 East 22d-st., in the private stable, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; satisfactory city reference from last employer, for capability and character. Address J. F. Box No. 198 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class city reference. Call on or address for two days E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a thoroughly competent man, who has lived going on four years with his present employer; leaves on account of his selling out. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway, or address a note for F. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man; has good reference from his last employer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at P. Treinor's saddlery store, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced private waiter, (Protestant) in a first-class family; is sober, reliable, and trustworthy; good recommendation from his last place in the city. Address, H. H., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man as coachman, groom, &c.; can do gardening, milking, &c.; is strictly temperate; ten years' good reference. Call on or address M. G., No. 9 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, or coachman; understands the care and management of horses; will be highly recommended from his last employer in this city. Address J. R., No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS willing to make himself generally useful around the place; the best of reference from his last place. Address F. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a man who understands the business perfectly; best of references given. Address, for two days, S. M. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, in a private family, either city or country. Good reference in every respect. Address PHILIP, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, who thoroughly understands farming and gardening; has the best reference. Address M. D., for two days, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN FOR THE COUNTRY, single, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and who will make himself generally useful; preference given to one who understands plain and ornamental gardening; reference required from the last place. Address C., Box No. 3,256 Post-office.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL AND CAPABLE MAN, who understands buying and selling stationery, to act as clerk; a man of character and experience, who can give good references, will alone be accepted. Answer, stating expectations, LEDGER, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDers, at Jessup & Moore's Paper Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ONE WHO is honest and faithful, who writes a good, plain hand, and resides with his parents. Address, with references and salary required, X. Y. Z., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 155 East 49th-st., seventh stone-front from 3d-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY. NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y. NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 FIFTH-AV. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Tuesdays, at 4 P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRTY YEARS OF FEMALE LIFE—A popular medical book for females. For sale, wholesale and retail, No. 296 Bowery, BURNTON'S, and booksellers generally. Price $1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Performance, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WINTER GARDEN—School of Reform.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Middy Ashore—The Rose of Castile.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

OPERA CHAPEL—Mysterious Media—Glass-Blowers.

ART GALLERY (corner Broadway and Eighth-street)—Carpenter's Painting of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Admiral Porter reports that on the morning of the 28th Lieut. Cushing, in command of Picket-boat No. 1, blew up the celebrated rebel ram *Albemarle*, which was undergoing repairs in Albemarle Sound. After Lieut. Cushing had performed his daring feat, a shot from a rebel battery on shore struck his little boat and destroyed it. He and one of the crew escaped. The rest were captured.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Monday at 6 o'clock A. M., says the rebels attempted to play a sharp trick on our line Sunday night at 9:30 o'clock. The main object of the attack, however, was defeated, at considerable loss to them. At the point of connection between the Second Corps and the Fifth Corps pickets, they made an entrance, and passing from one post to another, they penetrated our line for some distance, taking all the men prisoners. They then sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breastworks, in the hope of piercing our centre; but one of the pickets had escaped to the main line and given warning in time for the men to be put on guard behind the works; and when the rebels advanced they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion, and with heavy loss. Repeated attempts resulted in a like manner; and, although firing was kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no further advantage. Our loss is put down at 387 captured. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few. The loss of the enemy must have been heavy, as they advanced within range of our batteries and infantry lines.

A recent number of the Charleston *Mercury* contains the important statement that Jeff. Davis has finally expressed a willingness to agree to an armistice, *if it is asked for in a respectful manner!* The *Mercury* further adds that this will, of course, raise the blockade, enable them to get supplies, recruit their armies, and so strengthen them that if hostilities were renewed the South would succeed.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, James A. Worton Commander, from Port Royal, South Carolina, Oct. 29, 1864, with United States tug-boat *Achilles* in tow, arrived here yesterday morning. There was little of interest transpiring in the Department when the *Fulton* sailed.

The schooner *Hound*, from Bermuda, with the officers and crew of the captured steamer *Roanoke*, arrived here yesterday. We give elsewhere the statement of Purser Hawley as to the circumstances of the capture. They comprise the first reliable account of how the outrage was committed.

Advices from Newbern to Oct. 27th state that the yellow fever has materially abated.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer *Hibernian* yesterday at Father Point, we have one day's later intelligence from Europe. Additional failures are reported in Liverpool and Manchester. Letters from Brazil confirm the magnitude of the financial crisis in that country. So great was the popular excitement that the military were called out to preserve order, and the leading Rio de Janeiro were occupied by troops. The Emperor and Empress of Russia are on a visit to the South of France. The settlement of the Danish question is still delayed by the consideration of main points. American securities have experienced a slight decline.

GENERAL NEWS.

The speculative excitement in the Gold-Room, and on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, was very great. The average rise on Gold was 10 ₩ cent., and the buoyancy and additional rise on the Railways quite general, resulting in a heavy day's business.

General business exhibited more activity, yesterday, stimulated by the rapid speculative rise in Gold. The principal kinds of Produce were quoted much firmer, and in fair demand. Transactions in foreign merchandise were increasing in number and extent, and prices favored sellers. The Freight market was quiet and much depressed.

The receipts of Live Stock for the week ending yesterday, foot up 5,115 beef cattle, 94 milch cows, 1,058 calves, 17,062 sheep and lambs, 23,659 swine, making a total of 46,988 animals, against 52,089 for the previous week. The arrivals of all kinds of stock is lighter than a week ago, with the exception of swine. The supply of beef cattle has fallen off materially and prices are correspondingly advanced ½c. ₩ lb. net on former rates; in some cases even more. Medium to good bullocks have sold at 13c.@17½c. ₩ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; first grade at 18c., and a few extras at still higher rates. The market has been only moderately active, but the sale yards are well cleared. Sheep and lambs have arrived less freely. Sheep have advanced materially, and good lots are worth 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., live weight. Lambs remain at about the same figures as last week, 10c. ₩ lb., live weight, for good quality stock, or $4 50 to $6 ₩ head. Swine sell about the same as last week. Receipts are larger.

The War Democracy met last evening at Cooper Institute. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided. The list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries embraced the names of well-known and influential Democrats, and represented every State in the Union. The hall was crowded to overflowing, soon after the organization, there being no possibility of getting even squeezing room. The enthusiasm was intense. Speeches were made by Hon. F. B. Cutting, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, an address delivered by Major-Gen. Dix, and speeches by Major-Gen. Sickles and Hon. David S. Coddington. The Chicago platform and the sham Democracy were utterly repudiated, and the vast assemblage pledged itself to the support of the Administration and the preservation of the Union.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has reason to believe that a box with over two hundred of the Donahue forged votes reached the city last week. The *Journal* states the name of the party who received it is known, and he and those who received the tickets will be watched. Whoever offers one of these forged votes will have to abide the consequences.

The Nashville *Union* of Oct. 28, states that Sherman had not moved beyond Galesville at latest accounts. No official information as to Hood's movements has been received; but rebel citizens are confident that he will soon cross the Tennessee River in the direction of Nashville.

The Union meeting at Astoria, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, will be addressed by Rufus King Browne, M. D., and Rev. Chas. La Rue, of New-Jersey.

This is the last day on which the Boards of Registry sit. Every loyal man should see that his name is duly entered.

A mass meeting for the ratification of the nomination of Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, for Congress, was held last evening at the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. The hall was well filled with a very respectable audience, and among them many ladies. After a short speech by Mr. George Terwilliger, Col. A. J. H. Duganne addressed the audience at some length, urging them all to work actively for the cause, that victory might be secured.' Speeches were also made by Dr. Alexander, Wilder and other prominent gentlemen.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and appointed inspectors and canvassers of election for all the wards, except the Sixth and Eighteenth. In the course of their proceedings, Mr. Conner claimed that he had not received his share of the appointments. A discussion ensued, which developed the fact that Mr. Conner's opposition to Tammany Hall, to which, until very lately, he had been devoted, was the cause of his disappointment. Mr. Conner then protested against the Board permitting the Tellers to declare the candidates as having received seven votes each, unless the ballots were actually cast. To meet this objection, it was decided to ballot anew and carefully on all the names. This was done at the cost of considerable time. Following his protest, Mr. Conner offered his resignation, which the Board laid on the table. The Board adjourned.

A Union mass meeting was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Elliott C. Cowdin presiding. Dr. Bellows, Wm. M. Evarts and others, spoke. The hall was densely crowded.

The Seventy-ninth, Highlanders, National Guard, State New-York, after having served three years in the field and been honorably discharged, intend to go again to the front. They will hold a grand mass meeting at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, at eight o'clock this evening, which all friends of the regiment are invited to attend. The rolls are now open for those wishing to join. Many of the old members of the regiment will appear in uniform.

Close Up the Ranks—The Enemy Desperate.

Quick comes the onset. The preparing time is almost over. Whatever is done must be done straight, or never. There is high confidence. That is well. As sure as Tuesday's sun, faction will go to the dust, if there be a full putting forth of loyal strength, and close heed. But better any misgiving, even keenest apprehension, than that this confidence should betray us into careless security.

We tell loyal men that they have desperate antagonists to deal with. Much is said of the malignity of the rebellion. Justly. The human soul never displayed a more infernal spirit. But it cannot be too constantly remembered that this identical spirit is also in action here. Its operation is, of necessity, different, but its essence is the same. The Copperhead party at Chicago put forth a platform of fiercest denunciation of the Administration, but without one syllable of rebuke for the rebellion. That, of itself, shows that those who control the party are one in spirit with the rebel chiefs. Were confirmation needed, any amount of it is found in the unflagging effort of the leaders to discredit the currency of the Government, to keep down the strength of our armies, to make the war appear a "failure," to effect a "cessation of hostilities," to bring about a convention in which they can sit on the fate of the country cheek by jowl with these bloody-handed traitors. It is as plain as the sunlight, in their dejection at every rebel reverse, their satisfaction in every rebel victory.

Some of them talk war. Of course. Bad men are not all open. The meanest sort never are. It is their nature to dissemble; and, they fancy, too, that it prospers their designs to cloak them. Copperheads of this description rant for the same vigorous prosecution of the war as the wretch Sempronius did, crying, "My voice is still for war, gods!" and all that, when at that very instant he was conspiring to open the gates of Rome to the enemy. That talk is treachery. These men are at heart rankly in sympathy with traitors. How do we know it? We know it by their associations; we know it by their acts. They are in firm concord with the bolder leaders of the party who have declared without qualification that they are for stopping the war. They speak on the same platforms with them, emit the same abuse against President Lincoln, plead for the same candidates, lay the same plots to cheat the soldiers, are just as active and unscrupulous in fomenting discord and faction, and, in every particular, their practical conduct is just as much calculated to further the interests of the rebellion. The Opposition leader who talks war and the Opposition leader who talks peace, differ only in manner. The same spirit impels them.

We speak only of the leaders. By no means do we say that the bulk of the party which calls itself "democratic" mean to promote the rebellion. Undoubtedly they would not deliberately ruin their country. But the misfortune is that they do not deliberate. They follow their leaders, in what they think the old party track, without intelligence, or, if they have intelligence, without reflection. They too easily trust fair professions, and assurances that all will come out right in the end. Precisely so is it with the mass of the followers of Jeff. Davis. They support the rebellion, not because of any deliberate independent choice, based on the actual situation, but because they unreflectingly put trust where they should not. It would be easy to specify twenty men in the South who could, if they would, bring back the Southern people into perfect loyalty. It is because of the traitorous and relentless malignity of this set of leaders that the Southern people are keeping straight on to their ruin. Northern sedition and Southern rebellion alike are made what they are by desperate leaders.

The Northern leaders do their utmost for the rebellion. They work just so far for its behoof as they can without their own destruction. To prevent the successes of the Government in crushing the rebellion, they would attempt revolution to-morrow, if that would insure it. Some, in fact, threaten blood, but there is not much danger that they will venture. There is no other way of getting their men into power than by the ballot, and they know it. But we may be sure that they will make the most of that way. They will leave no means untried to get votes into the ballot-box, genuine and spurious. Whatever there is in deception, in bribery, in intimidation or fraud, to advance this, they will ply to the utmost. They will go into this work with just the same moral abandonment that the rebel leaders themselves exhibit. We have no security, in either case, in mere superiority of strength, or in the righteousness of our cause.

Union men must thoroughly understand this desperate, determined action, and meet it with the same energy and vigilance that our soldiers practice in the crisis of their campaign. Every possible Union vote should be secured; every possible chance of fraud should be guarded against. What is wanted is not simply a victory. A bare victory, so far as regards the highest worth of victory, would be little better than an actual defeat. It will be without moral effect. It would do little or nothing toward prostrating the spirit of the enemy. There must be not merely a victory, but a rout. Copperheadism in every State must be swept down, and with such force that all the world shall see it can never rise again. A deed like that would strike such dismay into the rebellion, that it could never rally with any vigor. Just that overwhelming triumph is possible next Tuesday. In the name of the country, whose existence is at stake, let every loyal man do his utmost to secure it.

The Triumphs of the War and the Progress of Victory.

After every success of the rebels, great or trivial—after every repulse of our arms at any point of the compass—during every temporary surcease of active operations, the cry is sounded through the country that the war is a failure. At the present moment, this cry is very loud. The rebel army of the Southwest has moved from the point to which it was driven by Gen. Sherman, and has struck northward for Tennessee—which nullifies, we are told, the magnificent conquests of the last three years in the Mississippi Valley. The rebel army of Virginia has just prevented Grant from seizing the Southside Railroad—which shows conclusively that Richmond can never be captured.

To one who reflects with any comprehension on the history and progress of this war, this style of reasoning is as foolishly absurd as the spirit in which it is put forth is malignantly unpatriotic.

The London *Times* recently remarked, in speaking of the military outlines of the Southern Confederacy, that "justice to the Federals alone would compel the world to acknowledge that the Confederate position is impregnable—that both by sea and by land the Southern territory is formed for defence." In analyzing this generalization in connection with the Copperheaded assertion that the war is a failure, we look naturally at first for what constitutes the great defensive characteristics and positions of the South, to see what has been the result of our military operations against them.

The chief natural defensive military lines of the Southern Confederacy are three—the *coast line*, stretching from the eastern boundary of Virginia to the western limit of Texas; the great *mountain ranges* of the Alleghanies, bestriding our territory from Maryland to Alabama, from east to west, and constituting a barrier all but impassable; the *Mississippi River*, sweeping from Kentucky to the Mexican Gulf, and which, though by nature a free passage-way, was by art rendered all but impregnable.

The defences of the rebels on these three lines were immense. Along the coast, they fortified every city, harbor, inlet and commanding position—Norfolk, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Charleston, St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, etc. Along the mountain range, they fortified and established grand strongholds, from Leesburgh, on the Potomac, to Lookout Mountain, on the Tennessee, including such points as Winchester, Cheat Mountain, Cumberland Gap Chattanooga, etc. Along the line of the Mississippi, for one thousand miles, they raised their battlements, including those at Columbus, Island No. 10, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and the mouth of the river. Thus, by the coast line, by the great mountain backbone, and by the great central river, the rebel Confederacy was everywhere tremendously fortified against our approach. It did, indeed, seem an almost hopeless task to operate with success against such gigantic natural and artificial defences as these; and it is not at all to be wondered at that foreign military observers, as well as the rebels themselves, declared the South to be unconquerable. But already, as actual facts and a glance at the map will show, after a struggle that has lasted but three brief years, our glorious army and navy *have actually conquered, and do now firmly hold or command, nearly every part of each one of the three great defensive lines of the South* of which we have spoken; or, in other words, have nearly accomplished the mighty work they patriotically undertook.

It is unnecessary to go into detail to show this, as the facts are familiar to every intelligent man. But cast your eye adown the mountain ranges, along the coast line, adown the Mississippi River, and recall the successive and glorious victories by means of which the Union flag has been triumphantly planted along the three great strategic lines of the Southern Confederacy—recall the long and hard struggles for some of the commanding positions, the flashing successes gained at others, the great and fierce battles, the victories and the defeats, out of all of which complete success was at last achieved, and the greatness of our gains will be appreciated.

It is by comprehensive considerations and measurements like these, that the extent and importance of the national progress must be tested. It is easy to gabble about certain battles being indecisive, or special campaigns being failures; but on a large survey of the situation, on a comparison of things as they are with things as they have been, we see how near and how rapidly we are approaching the final victory.

The strength of the great rebellion now lies in the two armies—one of which is besieged at Richmond, and the other of which is trying its fortunes in a desperate venture somewhere in the Southwest. Thus our work now is very simple. We have but to overcome these armies, and the great rebellion is overcome.

Good News for the Cessationists—Jeff. Davis Accepts the Chicago Platform.

We have news this morning from Richmond, by way of Charleston, which can hardly fail to infuse a sense of joyous satisfaction into the breast of every intelligent Copperhead.

The Charleston *Mercury*, a perfectly trustworthy rebel authority, has just learned that, in view of the overtures of peace which form the essential parts of the Chicago platform, "President Davis has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner." Considering the extremely deferential bearing of Mr. Davis' Chicago allies, the proviso was altogether unnecessary. If the Charleston *Mercury* does not know that the overtures McClellan's supporters have made are not only perfectly respectful toward the Confederate President, but respectful to a degree which even the Palmetto chivalry would consider abject, we beg the editor to get a copy of the Chicago platform and study it thoughtfully. What more could the Chicago managers say, than that the war undertaken by the North is a failure—a failure so irredeemable that "an immediate effort for a cessation of hostilities" is the fittest and best apology that can be made for the error of commencing it? What more respectful acknowledgments does Davis demand than that all the sufferings of the Union soldiers have been endured—not to restore the Union and conquer the rebellion, which never can be conquered, but to suppress free speech at the North, and to establish therewith a military despotism? How much lower in the dirt would Davis have these penitents in their sackcloth go?

But to return to the important announcement of the *Mercury*. "The proposed armistice," it says, "if granted, raises the blockade, by land and sea, *which* will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies." Nothing could be more truly spoken. And we think we may assure the *Mercury* in return, that it is the very aim and purpose of the Cessationists to secure to the South this great advantage of an open seaboard. "A cessation of hostilities," which would leave Savannah, Mobile, Charleston and other Southern ports shut up as they are at present, would be a mockery which Mr. Vallandigham, the author of the peace propositions indorsed at Chicago, could not have dreamt of offering. He *did not* mean it. His indorsers *didn't* mean it. They meant that their "immediate efforts" should put an end to hostilities by sea as well as by land.

Mr. Davis' agreement to accept the proposal of an armistice, as we further gather from the *Mercury*, will enable the deserters from the Southern army to return to their senses and their duty. They will be "glad to return, in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, *which will give us an additional force of two hundred thousand veterans.*" This, it must be admitted, is rather a large number of military recusants to have deserted the cause of Southern independence and slavery. And the confession, honest as it no doubt is, forms a strange commentary upon the *Mercury's* subsequent assurance that this army of deserters, two hundred thousand strong—and all veterans—will take the field again, "if hostilities are resumed." However, we let that pass, for it can hardly come about in the nature of things that hostilities should be resumed, if those who have proposed an armistice to Davis are placed in a position to make that proposal official. In any event, the *Mercury's* conclusion is philosophic when it says: "We lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, *who have openly confessed that they are whipped, by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.*"

The Capture of the Roanoke.—The officers of the captured steamer *Roanoke* arrived here yesterday, and the statement of the purser is possibly the most satisfactory account we are likely to get, although that is far from clear on certain most essential points. How many pirates came on board? How was it that they were picked up as ordinary passengers, boarding the *Roanoke*, as they did half way down the harbor of Havana? "On getting half way out the harbor," says the purser, "the steamer was hailed by three boats containing passengers, among them Lieut. Braine." We seek for information. Is it usual for the Havana steamers thus to make good their complement of passengers? Is it usual, especially, for merchant steamers flying the flag of the United States, and crossing the ordinary track of the pirates, thus to fill up with boats' loads of passengers wherever they are hailed? It seems to us that this statement of the extraordinary manner in which the pirates got on board the *Roanoke* ought to lead to an examination of the truth of the report current at the time of the capture—that it was talked about, and anticipated in Havana, before the *Roanoke* weighed anchor.

Another Defunct Rebel Ram.—We have a neat dispatch from Rear-Admiral Porter, informing us of the destruction of the great rebel ram *Albemarle*, in the waters of North Carolina, on Friday last. The *Albemarle* will be remembered as the ruffianly secession ram which ran down the Roanoke River a half-year ago, and played such an important part in the capture of Plymouth and its garrison, and also as the insolent ram which received such a drubbing from the double-ender *Sassacus*, in one of the most gallant and remarkable naval fights of the present war. Even after this, she threatened terrible things, and tried to make herself the terror of the inland waters of North Carolina.

The official dispatch does not inform us where Lieut. Cushing found the *Albemarle* nor are we informed as to the mode and circumstances of its destruction. But it probably lay in Albemarle Sound; and there was evidently a fight, for the launch which destroyed the ram was itself destroyed, and only the Commander and one man escaped.

The Registry.

This is the last day on which the Boards of Registry sit. Every loyal man should see that his name is duly entered.

Illegal Voting.

We are glad to learn that a movement is on foot to prevent illegal voting and registration at the coming election.

Any citizen who can furnish information that will be of service to a committee "to prevent illegal voting," will confer a favor by addressing the Chairman of the State Central Committee, Room No. 17, Astor House.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Doings of Gov. Seymour's Commissioners—They Begin to Perceive the Crime—Trial of Col. North.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The New-York State Commission have had to-day another interview with Secretary Stanton, on the subject of the late arrests for frauds perpetrated upon the soldiers' votes, but have not made much progress in the object of their mission. A careful examination of the facts and papers in the case has convinced Judge Parker and his associates that the matter is a much more serious one than they either expected or anticipated prior to and at the time of their arrival, and assumes with them the proportions of a grave crime against the purity of the ballot-box and the rights of electors, rather than the electioneering dodge that Copperhead papers had named the whole proceedings. The cases of Col. North and his co-conspirators was to-day again adjourned till to-morrow, to enable him and his advisers to prepare for his defence. All his assumed carelessness is gone, and he is devoting himself seriously to clear himself from the accumulated evidences of complicity in these frauds.

The fate of Donohue and Ferry, whose recent trial in Baltimore has resulted in conviction and sentence to State's Prison for life, has gone far to convince the Commissioners, and those whose interests they are endeavoring to serve, that this business is something which cannot be trifled with. The Hon. Ransom H. Gillett, a prominent lawyer, formerly of this city, now of New-York, has been retained as counsel for North, who will be defended with all the zeal and ability that can be brought to bear in his benalf.

The Case of Col. North—Donahue and Ferry Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Military Commission of which Gen. Doubleday is President, it was announced, would to-day take up the case of Col. Samuel North, New-York State Agent, who was arrested some days ago, charged with fraud in regard to the votes of the New-York soldiers.

The court, however, adjourned until to-morrow, in order that a consultation might be had by the Military Commission with the commissioners appointed by Gov. Seymour.

Donahue and Ferry, the agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the Military Commission and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The sentences have been approved by President Lincoln, and will be immediately carried into execution.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

FURLOUGHS HOME TO VOTE.

The New-York Union State Superintendent, Mr. C. H. Thomas, has perfected arrangements by which employes of the Government, temporarily residing in Washington, can obtain transportation by rail at greatly reduced rates, many of the roads charging simply enough to cover the Government tax upon passengers' travel. The Superintendent is busily engaged issuing the proper vouchers, and the several departments will furlough all who desire to go home to vote, a sufficient time to enable them to do so.

COL. GATES.

Col. T. B. Gates, Provost-Marshal at City Point and vicinity, and the Union candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth New-York District, arrived this morning from the front, on his way home to take part in the impending election.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals of officers are made and confirmed by order of the President: Second Lieut. Wm. P. Whipple, Third New-York Volunteers, to date Oct. 25, 1864, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave. The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed: Maj. Timothy Quinn, First New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 15, 1864, for leaving his command in the presence of the enemy, contrary to the orders and without the consent of his commanding officer.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Statements of receipts and disbursements of the year ending June 13, 1864, are nearly completed in different Bureaus of the Treasury Department, and Secretary Fessenden will soon have them in his hands for the preparation of his annual report. Results show that receipts from Internal Revenue reach one hundred and nine millions, while Customs receipts amount to one hundred and two millions. Among the details of Internal Revenue returns may be stated, that thirty million dollars have been derived from a tax upon spirituous and malt liquors. Tobacco has given seven millions, and oddly enough receipts from leather are about the same as those from iron, being in each case about four millions five hundred thousand dollars.

COPPERHEAD FOREBODINGS.

The New-York *World* indulges in fearful forebodings that another draft will follow the reelection of Mr. Lincoln, and attempts to give color to its invention by citing the statement of the Times Washington correspondent that Gen. Grant needs reinforcements. To relieve its anxiety we may state that all the reinforcements that Gen. Grant needs will be amply furnished by the result of the last draft. Of these many thousands are still in depots at various points, not having been sent forward and to the front. When they are so forwarded and full quotas under last call completed, Gen. Grant will have all he asks to take Richmond without, and when this movement is to be hoped the *World* will feel comforted.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

MOSBY ROUTED.

Quite a lively fight occurred between a large force of Mosby's men and a portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, last Sunday, in the neighborhood of Salem, Va. Mosby expected to surprise our troops, and sent three detachments of his men to make a simultaneous attack upon our forces. But he found them ready for any hostile demonstration. The consequence was that the guerrilla chief was routed. We lost two or three men killed, and three or four wounded. The rebel loss was more than double these numbers, to say nothing of the fifteen or twenty prisoners captured.

SIXTH AUDITOR.

E. S. Ellis has entered upon his duties as Sixth Auditor, and John Wilson, formerly of Chicago, as Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

COUNTERFEITING.

Congress, at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting the national currency and other securities. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties, who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters. The administration and conduct of the necessary measures to this end are, by order of the Secretary, placed under the immediate supervision of Hon. Edward Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom all persons having knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department concerning such offences should make their communications.

MILITARY CRIMINALS.

Three persons found guilty by a military commission of aiding soldiers to desert, have been sent from Washington to the Albany Penitentiary.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt for the month of October shows the amount outstanding to be $2,107,099,515 75, or an increase since the last monthly statement of over $61,000,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is about $961,000,000; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $584,000,000; debt on which interest has closed, $357,000; debt bearing no interest, $471,532,000. The interest has increased to $56,646,000 in coin and to $28,657,000 in lawful money, or to $2,000,000 of the former and $1,500,000 of the latter, the entire amount of interest being $85,313,606 63.

The unpaid requisitions are $37,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury nearly $27,000,500. The amount of ten per cent. bonds exchanged for seven-thirties, under the acts of July and August, 1862, is nearly $126,000,000, an increase since the former monthly statement of $11,000,000. The amount of five-twenty six per cent. bonds, under the act of June, 1864, is $37,781,000. The seven-thirty three year's notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, have been reduced from $23,000,000 to $14,000,000. The amount of certificates of indebtedness has been increased $6,333,000. The two-years' five per cent. notes have been reduced $4,676,000 since the September statements, and the three-year Treasury notes, under the act of June 30, 1864, have been increased nearly $21,000,000. The fractional currency has been reduced from $24,500,000 to $20,126,000.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S COMMISSION.

The New-York Commission, to-day, obtained the 700 or 800 soldiers' votes which were detained when Col. North, the State agent, was arrested, and have forwarded them to the proper localities in that State. The commissioners have not as yet succeeded in having agents recognized and empowered to administer oaths and receive Democratic votes in Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore, and in the camps and hospitals in the neighborhood of these cities. The delay is not, however, attributed to any superior officer of the Government. The commission are to have further interviews with the Secretary of War. Their business is far from being finished. The question of power and jurisdiction relative to the recent arrest of Col. North and other citizens of New-York, is still pending.

FROM THE SOUTH.

HOW AN ARMISTICE IS REGARDED.

A Rebel View of its Effect upon the South.

Dates of the 27th ult. from Newbern, N. C., have been received.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

"President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, *raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies.* The deserters from our service will then be glad to return, in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, *which will give us an additional force of two hundred thousand veterans. Then, if hostilities are resumed, the South is sure of success.* Therefore, we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped *by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.*"

Lieut. Brown, of the Commissary Department of Newbern, has arrived and reports the fever as having considerably abated.

Sanitary regulations are being enforced, which, it is hoped, will be effectual in preventing the further raging of the fever.

A white frost had occurred, which had a salutary effect.

The fever is represented as being of the most malignant character, yielding very little to medical practice.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A terrible collision occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad last evening, between the passenger train, which left here at 1 o'clock, and the cattle train coming south.

Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck. Two more passengers have since died, and twenty or thirty are wounded.

Full particulars have not yet been received. The accident occurred six miles south of Lafayette.

The majority of the killed and wounded were returned soldiers.

Among the killed is Rev. B. F. Wiman, of the Sanitary Commission.

From the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Judge Field, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, confirmed the claim of San Francisco to four square leagues of land, embracing the site of the city and immediate adjacent territory; as every land-owner derives title from the city, and this decision renders them secure in their ownership. This case is appealable to the United States Supreme Court; but all our local and State courts have decided the same way as Judge Field.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Oct. 31.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday, publishes the following list of Union officers, taken prisoners on Thursday last:

Capt J G Keenan, 16th N H.	Thos E Allen, 9th N Y.
Capt H Wentworth, 19th Wisconsin.	Capt J Carroll, 5th Md.
Capt N Sherif, 19th Wis.	Capt Henry Ward, 1st U S Colored.
Capt M F Cochrane, 10th New-Hampshire.	Lieut H H Murray, 13th New-Hampshire.
Lieut A C Hadley, 19th Wis	Lieut Thos Simpson, 1st R I Artillery.
Lieut F Sanders, 118th N Y.	Lieut M C Harris, 96th N Y
Lieut D O Weldier, 148th New-York.	Lieut G A Porter, 118th N Y
D O'Connor, 118th N Y.	Lieut J S Chase, 9th Me.
Capt H C Buckman, 9th New-York.	J B Strawbridge, Medical Director 18th Army Corps

Arrivals at Old Point from James River, this evening, represent everything as very quiet in front.

Col. Edwin P. Davis.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Col. Edwin P. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, arrived here to-day from Sheridan's army. He was wounded in the late battle at Cedar Creek, on the 19th ult., but is doing well.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle.

She is Blown Up by a Torpedo Boat.

A BOLD AND DARING FEAT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I sent Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, on the 17th of October, with picket launch No. 1 to blow up the ram *Albemarle*. He returned to-day, and reports to me that he blew up the *Albemarle* on the morning of the 28th. The destruction was complete. Picket launch No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot, and sunk. One man escaped with Lieut. CUSHING. The others were captured. Commander MACOMB writes that, "from circumstances which have since occurred, I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk."

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral,
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The Ram Albemarle.

The Confederate iron-clad ram *Albemarle*, reported to have been destroyed on the 28th ult. by the United States picket boat No. 1, was built in the Roanoke River, for the purpose of clearing the waters of North Carolina of our naval vessels, and driving off the United States troops who were located at various posts. On several occasions she has spread terror throughout that department, and has caused serious annoyance to our forces, both naval and military. On the 5th of May last the United States naval forces, consisting of the wooden gunboats *Mattabessett*, *Sassacus*, *Wyalusing*, *Miami*, *Whitehead*, *Ceres* and *Commodore Hull*, engaged the *Albemarle* and her consorts, *Cotton Plant* and *Bombshell*, and after a terrible conflict the *Albemarle* was forced to retreat, having been seriously damaged by the fire of our gunboats, but principally by the *Sassacus*.

The *Cotton Plant* escaped, but the *Bombshell*, which had been captured a short time previous, was recaptured. From that time until a few weeks since, the ram has been quietly receiving repairs, and has been strengthened, with a view of accomplishing her object with a fatal certainty. Lieut. WM. CUSHING, of our navy, was anxious to have her come out, so that he might test the merits of the torpedo arrangement devised by Chief Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, U. S. N. It is perhaps proper to state here that the *Albemarle* was constructed upon the general principles of the *Merrimac* and *Tennessee* class of vessels, and was perhaps much stronger than either of those vessels since she was repaired of late. She had the ordinary casemate, in which were placed four heavy guns. She was probably shot-proof against any projectiles thrown by our vessels, and the only hopes of destroying her, before the advent of the torpedo affair, was by ramming her to death; but with the torpedo-boat the matter was easily accomplished, provided always she could get close enough to do the work without being observed before the guns could be trained and fired upon her. In this case the little torpedo-boat did its duty, and but for a shot from a shore battery, she would now be ready to perform a similar feat.

The little vessel which has performed the deed of destroying this noted ram is a boat not unlike a ship's launch, and about the same dimensions. Six of them have been built under the superintendence of Capt. C. S. BOGGS, United States Navy. Their engines, boilers, &c., were put in them at Schenectady, New-York, and were brought down here via canal.

They were designed at first for picket-boats exclusively, and for the purpose of relieving the seamen from the hurtful and unhealthy work of pulling boats on picket in all kinds of weather. Before they were completed, however, the idea of placing the torpedo attachment on them was suggested and immediately adopted, and it is proven already the wisdom of the suggestion.

No officer has labored more faithfully to destroy this *Albemarle* than has Lieut. CUSHING. A few weeks since he visited New-York and selected some of the picket-boats for service in the Albemarle Sound, and we now have the first results of his daring and good judgment in using this new engine of naval warfare, which in a short time will revolutionize naval fights. The true plan is being adopted. The bottom of a vessel is its most vulnerable part, and by this arrangement it is reached, broken through, and the vessel must sink or be utterly destroyed.

Union Meetings in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Union League Hall was again crammed to overflowing this evening. Great speeches were made by Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Massachusetts; Hon. H. R. TORBETT, of Maryland. The enthusiasm was intense. The patriotic Union League fire has all the brilliancy of pyrotechnics.

Col. STOCKETT MATTHEWS will speak at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Union League.

Hon. J. CLEMENTS, of Alabama, late senator from that State, will speak same evening at the Union League Hall. Look out for tremendous results in favor of LINCOLN, JOHNSON and Union next Tuesday.

C. C. W.

The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Legislature to-day reëlected the present Board of Judges of Supreme Court, for the year ensuing, as follows: Chief Justice, LUKE P. POLAND; Assistant Justices, ASA O. ALDIS, JNO. PIERPONT, JAS. BARRETT, L. C. KELLOGG and ASHAEL PECK. W. G. VEAZY, of Rutland, was elected reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Emancipation in Maryland was celebrated here to-day with much spirit. Salutes, parades and sermons in the colored churches marked the event. To-night the headquarters of the committee to recruit colored troops were illuminated by gorgeous transparencies, emblematic of Liberty, Religion and Progress. Chestnut-street was thronged and almost impassable from 7 o'clock till a late hour.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" will be given here to-night, with a cast of unusual strength. It includes the names of all the best members of Mr. MARETZEK'S company. In the female department the principal characters are sustained by Mmme. ZUCCHI, (*Donna Anna*,) Mlle. MORENSI, (*Donna Elvira*,) and Miss KELLOGG, (*Zerlina*.)

The opera will be repeated in Brooklyn to-morrow.

Evening Exchange.

40,000	Amer. Gold....	242	200	Ill. Cen. R..........	108⅜
55,000	do....	241⅞	400	do...............	109
30,000	do............	242⅛	100	do..........s3	109
6,000	do.........b3	242	100	do..........b3	109⅛
15,000	O. & M. Cer..s3	44⅜	200	do.........s3	109¼
10,000	do............	44⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C....	55⅜
50	N. Y. Cen. R.......	128	200	do..	55¾
100	Erie R............	106⅜	1000	do..........s3	56
700	do............	106⅛	100	do............	56
200	do............	106¼	300	Chi. & R. I. R....	105¾
100	do............	106⅛	300	do............	105⅝
3100	do........b10	106	200	do............	105⅞
500	do............	106	1100	do............	106
500	do..........s3	106	100	do..........b3	106¼
100	do.........s30	105⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R s3	48¾
100	do............	105¾	300	do............	48⅜
300	Hudson R. R......	125	100	do	48¾
100	do............	125⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref...	85½
100	do............	125⅜	600	do............	85⅜
100	do............	124¾	100	do............	85¾
700	Reading R........	137⅜	1500	do............	86
300	do..........s3	137	1200	do............	86¼
200	do.........s30	137⅛	600	P. Ft. W. & C....b3	108¾
1000	do..........b8	137⅝	1500	do............	108¾
200	M. S. & N. I.......	78¾	100	do.........b10	108½
300	do............	78⅜	100	Cumb. Coal.......	54⅜
300	do..........b3	78½	300	do............	54¾
200	do............	78⅝	400	do............	55
500	do............	78¼	50	Quick M. Co.......	85¾
200	do..........s3	78¼	200	do............	86
300	Clev. & Tol.	115⅛	100	do............	85¾
300	Mar. Min. Co..b10	41	100	do..........b3	86¼
100	do............	41	400	do.........b30	87
100	do............	39¾			

Large transactions in gold after the "call;" sales as high as 250. At close of the report, selling at 248⅜.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 144 B'way, N. Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy. $3. Boots of every description equally low.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn the stock of this company is being rapidly taken up. In looking over their circular we find that its officers and directors are gentlemen of great energy and stand very high in the community. The interests of the stockholders, it will be noticed, will be well guarded. Our readers, who intend investing in this species of enterprise, would do well to call on the subscription agents, who we know to be reliable men, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York. Their advertisement can be seen in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

Articles of real merit are worth their value.
Such is the case with Burnett's Preparation.

Medical Hydrokonia.

The safe, efficient and rational treatment of Nasal Catarrh, Catarrh Deafness, Catarrh of the Throat, Bronchial Catarrh, and Asthma.
Introduced and practiced
BY
DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,
Oculist and Aurist, Lecturer on Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense, Author of the "Medical Specialist," Medical Hydrokonia for Catarrh, &c.
Professional rooms No. 793 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.
Reception hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CARD SPECIAL.

Persons suffering from disease of the organs of Special Sense, as the Eye, Ear, Throat, or Catarrhal disease, may command the professional services of Dr. PRATT, without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in the public newspapers. The relation of physician and patient is one of sacred trust, and involves those feelings of honor and delicacy alike creditable to both parties. This principle, recognized by all EDUCATED medical men, of whatever school or belief, the duties of our profession do not require us to violate.

THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST
is mailed to any address on receipt of price, 25 cents.
Address DR S. CLESSON PRATT,
No. 793 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y.
Treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, and premature blanching. Also removes moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face, without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Address to Smokers.
Pollak & Son Meersch. Manuf's, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Birdsall's Arnica Liniment,
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Church & Foster's Aerated Bread.
Works corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
For sale at all first-class groceries.

Low Pressure Steam Heating.
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Gray Hair Restored to its Original and YOUTHFUL COLOR—BALDNESS PREVENTED.
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" No DYE. "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."
It is the *only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined*. Delicately perfumed.
Price 75 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth-street, Philada., and at HELMBOLD'S Drug Store, No. 594 Broadway.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Three First Premiums have been awarded to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company at the fair of the Queens County (New-York) Agricultural Society, recently held at Jamaica, viz.: for the best family machine, the best manufacturing machine and the best machine work.

Valentine & Butler, Alum Patent Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes and Rotary Locks for dwelling-house doors. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

White China and Fancy Goods 20 per Cent less than any store in the city, at HADLEY'S, Nos. 6 and 12 Cooper Union, 3d and 4th avs., 7th and 8th sts. Call and see.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOYD—BROWN.—On Monday, Oct. 31, at Christ Church, by Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, JAMES R. BOYD and EMILIE E., daughter of Edward Brown, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—In Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 31, Miss MARY BOSTWICK, aged 79 years.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 31, Mrs. MARTHA BOYD, relict of William Boyd, of New-York, in the 97th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 92 Joralemon-st.

BIRD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 31, ANDREW BLANCHARD, eldest son of Geo. H. W. and Amelia S. Bird, aged 17 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 98 Harrison-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CRUGER.—At Winchester, Va., on Thursday, Oct. 27, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, PETER CORNE, son of John P. and Eliza L. C. Cruger, of Boscobel, Westchester Co., aged 20 years.

Notice of funeral will be given when his body arrives home.

COOPER.—On Monday afternoon, Oct. 31, 1864, of congestion of the brain, LOUISE P., only daughter of Stephen P. and Louise M. Cooper, aged 6 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, in Clinton-st., between 2d and 3d Places, South Brooklyn.

FISHER.—At Peru, La Salle Co., Ill., on Friday morning, Oct. 28, CAROLINE M., wife of John F. Fisher, late of this City.

FRASER.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 31, after a short illness, JANE, wife of John D. Fraser, aged 29 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Benj. Mills, Esq., Railroad-av., Jersey City.

GEER.—At her residence, No. 111 9th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, Mrs. MARGARET GEER, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances of her husband, Hiram Geer, and also the members of the National Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the above number, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HIGINBOTHAM.—Killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct 19, 1864, Lieut.-Col. THOMAS H. HIGINBOTHAM 65th Regt., N. Y. Vols.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Thompson, No. 166 East 18th-st., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HART.—At the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, Major ROBERT MCDERMUT HART, Inspector-General, Staff of Gen. Grover, eldest son of George Hart, of this City, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 217 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LINDSEY.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, of consumption, WILLIAM LINDSEY, a native of County Tyrone, of Parish Glougher, Ireland, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 9th-av., between 61st and 62d sts.

MAGIE.—In this city, on Monday, Oct. 31, DAVID MAGIE, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

OLIVER.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the residence of A. A. Jayne, of membranous croup, JESSIE, only child of James and Emily J. Oliver, of Fergusonville, N. Y., aged 3 years and 4 months.

PLATT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864, WILLIAM D. PLATT, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Charles C. Simpson, No. 89 East 22d-st.

ROWDEN.—On Monday, Oct. 31, at 156th-st., Washington Heights, JANE C., the wife of T. W. Rowden.

The funeral will take place at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 1. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 12:15 and 2:30.

SLIPPER.—On Monday evening, Oct. 31, ALICE ISABEL, youngest daughter of Henry U. and C. Louise Slipper, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 260 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHATTUCK.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, MAIE ELIZABETH, daughter of William B. and Elizabeth Shattuck, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 3 East 33d-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

STONE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, ALEXANDER STONE, a native of Scotland, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and the members of the Greene-st., M. E. Church, in this City, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the Church, between Broome and Spring sts.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

STURGIS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, Mrs. SARAH STURGIS, relict of the late Samuel Sturgis, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John N. Candee, South Clinton-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TOLLES.—At Winchester, Va., on Friday, Oct. 28, ERICSSON MAPES, only child of Lieut.-Col. C. W. and Sophia G. Tolles, aged 10 months and 14 days.

VANDERHOOF.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, HARRIET SATTERLEE, wife of Jacob T. Vanderhoof.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 224 Lexington-av., on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHITCOMB.—On Monday, Oct. 31, REBECCA, wife of James W. Whitcomb, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOLAN'S SYSTEM FOR TRAINING CAVALRY HORSES.

By KENNER GARRARD, Captain Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A.

The work is clearly written, is eminently practical, is fully illustrated, and contains numerous hints applicable to the discipline and management of the draught horse, as that of his more showy and fiery brother of the cavalry.—*Boston Journal.*

1 vol., 12mo, 24 lithographed plates. Cloth. $2.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

MESSRS. FOWLER AND WELLS, 389 Broadway, have all works on PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, MEDICINES and the Natural Sciences generally. Also, Photographer's Views, Albums, Portraits, Busts, Microscopes, etc. Agents, teachers, physicians and the trade supplied.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Letters remaining in the New-York Post-Office, Oct. 28, containing soldiers' votes.

Persons calling for these letters will be required to be especially identified:

Addison, John.	Began, Patrick.
Ball, Capt. J. W.	Kaas, Dr (2d st.)
Baron, Charles.	Knox, James K.
Beckwith, John.	Liak, Martin.
Burns, John.	Ludwick, Thomas.
Byrnas, Martin (22d W'd).	Lookstaedt, Adolphe.
Camp, Weldon.	Martin, Michael.
Campbell, Benard.	McCroberts, Edward.
Collins, Thomas (Oak st.)	Murdock, John.
Deely, Michael.	Purcell, John.
Denny, Thomas.	Ray, Charles.
Dimline, Johann.	Ress, John.
Eddy, Wm E.	Ross, John.
Fitzgerald, Wm.	Sheffer, William.
Fitzsimmons, Michael.	Smith, Caleb.
Fox, John.	Saig, Lewis.
Graf, Barber.	Suckou, August.
Hatton, Thomas.	Tracy, John.
Hunt, Thomas.	Taylor, James W.
Hye, Thomas.	Van Ornan, Jacob P.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.

The Best Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE
Restores gray hair without dyeing. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, etc., instantly and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric—only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

EAR RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED—THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
VETERAN SOLDIERS' UNION CLUB.

The second Grand Mass Meeting of this Club will be held at the

COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864,
at half-past 7 o'clock,

on which occasion

MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS

has kindly consented to be present, and will positively address the meeting, this being the only occasion during the campaign that the General will speak before a New-York audience.

HON. DANIEL DOUHERTY,
of Philadelphia,
COL. CARPENTER,
of Kentucky,
AND
ETHAN ALLEN, Esq.,

will positively speak on this occasion.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB.

Music by DODWORTH'S BAND.

FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

F. WILLIS FISHER, President.

A. MARTIN BURTIS, }
ALFRED L. CURTIS, } Secretaries.

CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the MERCHANTS, BANKERS, and all other BUSINESS MEN in favor of the reëlection of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

will be held, under the auspices of this Club, in front of the

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
IN WALL-ST.,
FRIDAY, NOV. 4,
AT 3½ P. M.
HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

and other distinguished speakers, whose names will be hereafter announced, will address the meeting.

CHAS. S. SPENCER, President.

ALLAN COOPER, }
H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY.

GRAND "WAR EAGLE" AND UNION TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND MASS MEETING.

HEADQUARTERS "UNION WAR EAGLE" CENTRAL COMMITTEE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.—The United Democracy having issued a call for a mass meeting at Union-square on Thursday evening, Nov. 3, and knowing that the Unionists of the City of New-York wish to avoid the disgraceful scenes which recently occurred in Philadelphia, the GRAND UNION TORCHLIGHT DEMONSTRATION is deferred until

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1864.

JAMES M. THOMSON,
Grand Commander.

The line will be formed in six divisions, as follows:

THE FIRST DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal John Cooper, Jr.—Comprising the "Union War Eagles," of the Nineteenth Ward, and the Union Associations, Lincoln and Johnson Club, the Loyal Union League, and Darling Association of the Nineteenth Ward, the "Manierre Artillery," of the Eighteenth Ward, Nineteenth Ward Liberty Boys, Union Associations of the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eleventh and Seventh Wards, and "War Eagles" and Union Organizations of the Twenty-second Ward will form on West 23d-st., right resting on 5th-av.

SECOND DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal Henry C. Park—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Sixteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, Union Association, Lincoln Artillery, and German Club of the Sixteenth Ward, Twentieth Ward Union Associations and German Club, Representatives from the Army and Navy, and the "Young Men's Republican Union," will form on West 22d and 21st sts., right resting on 5th-av.

THIRD DIVISION—Under the command of Marshal Edmund C. Lee—Comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Eighteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Association of the Eighteenth Ward, Manhattan Union Club, "Robinson Armory" Organization, "War Eagles" and Union Associations of the Tenth Ward, will form on West 20th and 19th sts., right resting on 5th-av.

FOURTH DIVISION—Under command of Marshal Samuel Cox—comprising the "Union War Eagles" of the Twenty-first Ward, and Union Ward Associations, Veteran Union Club, Union Associations of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, "War Democracy" General Committee, and Union Clubs from Hunter's Point and Astoria, will form on West 18th and 17th sts., right resting on 5th-av.

FIFTH DIVISION—Under command of Marshal Chas. H. Patrick, comprising the Union War Eagles of the Fifth Ward, and Union Associations of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, and Brooklyn and Jersey City Union Clubs, and Eighth Ward War Eagles, will form on West 16th and 15th sts., right resting on 5th-av.

SIXTH DIVISION—Under command of Marshal Herman G. Carter, comprising the Union War Eagles of the Fifteenth Ward, Union Battalion, German Unionists, and Associations of the Fifteenth Ward, Loyal Union League, and Union Associations of the Ninth Ward, Eighth Assembly District Lincoln and Johnson Club, will form on West 14th-st., right resting on 5th-av.

A salute of six guns will be fired by the Manierre Artillery at 7½ P. M. precisely, as a signal for the entire line to prepare to march. The Grand Commander and Marshal will proceed to their respective positions and at 8 o'clock precisely the procession will move on; the First Division, having the right of the line, will march down 5th-av. The Second Division will fall in the rear of the First, and so on.

ROUTE OF THE MARCH.

Down 5th-av., through 8th-av., around the Cooper Institute, and through Bowery to Grand-st., and up Broadway to 14th-st. The Procession will then halt. The Grand Commander, Marshals and Staff will take their positions on the Main Stand on Union-square to receive the honors of a Marching Salute.

The Procession will then proceed to form a complete circle around the square, after which the meeting will be organized.

The Grand Commander will be designated by a black felt hat, with red, white and blue feathers.

The Grand Marshals will be designated by black felt hats and red feathers.

The Division Marshals will be designated by black felt hats and blue feathers.

The Commander, Grand Marshals and Division Marshals will wear rosettes, same color as feathers, and sashes representing the national colors.

The Grand Commander's Staff will wear red, white and blue rosettes.

Marshals' Aids will wear blue rosettes.

The Lincoln Artillery will fire a salute in the City Hall Park, and the Manierre Artillery in Madison Park, at 5 o'clock.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the salutes will not be fired, and the parade postponed until SATURDAY EVENING.

The Committee of Arrangements having determined on holding a GRAND MASS MEETING at Union-square, after the Procession, have extended invitations to the following eminent gentlemen to be present and address the same:

His Excellency Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward,	Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden,
Hon. S. P. Chase,	Hon. R. E. Fenton,
Hon. Preston King,	Hon. Horace Greeley,
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,	Hon. E. D. Morgan,
Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles,	Hon. Henry J. Raymond,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,	Hon. George Opdyke,
Hon. Guy R. Pelton,	Hon. B. F. Manierre,
Hon. Abram Wakeman,	Simeon Draper, Esq.,
James Kelly, Esq.,	Wm. A. Darling, Esq.,
Rev. Wm. H. Boole,	Hon. B. F. Ludington,
A. J. Plumb, Esq,	A. G. Richardson.
Judge Johnson, of Ohio.	

N. B.—The Committee of Arrangements will be in session every evening at 7½ o'clock. All organizations out of the city, desirous of participating, will receive all necessary information by addressing as above.

All Union Clubs and organizations not yet reported will do so as early as possible.

The MACDONOUGH UNION GLEE CLUB will be present.

A grand display of fireworks will take place during the evening at Union-square.

JAMES M. THOMSON, Grand Commander.

Lieut.-Col. WM. J. COLES, }
Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, } Grand Marshals.

Capt. WM. ATKINSON, Chief of Staff.

E. C. LEE, Chairman, }
SAMUEL COX, Secretary, } Com. of Arrangements.

GREAT GERMAN MASS MEETING
FOR FREEDOM AND UNION,
ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
Major-Gen. CARL SHURZ
AND
Dr. FREDERICK SCHUETZ

will address their German fellow-citizens on the *State of the Country* and the *Presidential Election*.

The meeting will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The first rows of seats are reserved for ladies.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

William Seligmann,	Leopold S. Werner,
Herman Sturn,	E. Well Von Gernsbach,
Herman D. Tellkampf,	Theodore Wehle,
Eugene S. Ballin,	Herman Rose,
Augustus Weismann,	Sig. Kaufmann,
Charles Sanders,	Dr. Goldmark,
Frederick Heule,	A. Frank,
Henry Verhuven,	Prof. Koerner,
Frederick Schwedler,	Sias Lud. Kapff,
Dr. Tellkampf,	A. Erbe,
Ad. Douai,	Louis Dürr,
Dr. Vindlich,	Dr. Waterman,
Dr. Krakowitzer,	Henry Bischoff,
Dr. Hoeber,	Henry Siegmann,
William Harcdese,	H. F. Gerke,
H. Mardese,	Benj. Lehmaier,
H. Balzer,	Frederick Kapp,
Max Landmann,	Frederick Zitz,
Gustavus Theisen,	L. Wickert.
Philipp Walter,	

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

J. WILSON GREEN, Ch'n Nom. Conv.

JAS. W. HUSTED, Secretary.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.
NINTH WARD.
UNION MEN RALLY;
BLEECKER BUILDING,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

LINCOLN & JOHNSON..........FENTON & ALVORD.
FOR CONGRESS..................HENRY J. RAYMOND.

HON. W. A. COOK, of Pennsylvania;
CAPT. GEORGE F. NOYES,
FRANK BELLEU,
HON. GEORGE BRIGGS, of New-York,
Will address the meeting.

A. H. KEECH, President.

FRANK D. KARR, }
GEO. W. FREED, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION,
MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNITED UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION NOMINATION.

TWENTIETH WARD—ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Delegates of the above Association, held on Thursday, Oct. 27th inst.,

ROBERT USHER, Jr.,

was unanimously nominated for Assembly.

JOHN HOOPER, Chairman of Convention.

TWENTIETH WARD.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Union Convention, held on Thursday evening, Oct. 13, 1864, at the Union headquarters, corner 33d-st. and 8th-av., JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Esq., was unanimously nominated as the candidate for member of Assembly.

WILLIAM STARITT, Chairman.

JOHN ORTEGISS, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION.
XITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

UNION NOMINATION
For Congress,
NINTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

Meets THIS EVENING, NOV. 2, Hall 52d-st. and 3d-av.; also Executive Committee at the same place. A punctual attendance desired. WM. H. WEBB, President.

L. L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.

IRVINGTON.

UNION MEETING, opposite depot, Nov. 2, at 7½ P. M.
JOHN A. BRYAN,
W. R. BEEBE,
CHAUNCEY DEPEW,
and others will address the meeting.

TARRYTOWN.

UNION MEETING at Fisher's Hill, Nov. 4, at 7½ P. M.
MOSES G. LEONARD,
L. E. CHITTENDEN,
JOSEPH HOXIE,
and others will address the meeting.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—XIXTH WARD.
For Assembly,
WILLIAM P. LYON.
Pledged to oppose City Railroad swindles and all Municipal corruption.

ROBERT USHER, JR., ESQ.—SIR: THE UNdersigned, a committee of your fellow-citizens, members of the Union Convention of the Eleventh Assembly District, have the gratifying duty to inform you of your cordial and unanimous nomination for member of Assembly. Your character and past conduct have entitled you to our esteem, respect and confidence. Your fellow-citizens, whom we have been elected to represent, have vital interests, which will come under consideration at the next session of the Legislature, which they will desire to be protected. Our city is oppressed by powerful railroad and other monopolies, which control local and State legislation, and purpose to obtain further enlargement of their power and privileges, by amendment of their charters, increase of rates, and other measures which must be a severe tax on our poorer citizens, and interfere seriously with the prosperity of the upper Wards of this city. Believing you to be a friend of the laboring classes, an earnest advocate of pure legislation, a patriotic citizen, and a loyal supporter of the Federal Union, we tender you this nomination, and solicit your acceptance.

WILLIAM ROSS,
JOHN HOOPER,
A. SIDNEY DOANE.

NO. 238 WEST 34TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

Messrs. Wm. Ross, John Hooper and A. Sidney Doane, Committee of the Union Convention of the Eleventh Assembly District:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your flattering letter of the 31st ult., informing me of my unanimous nomination as the Union candidate for the Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District, I beg leave to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, and to state that, if elected, my whole time from the day the Legislature convenes to the day of its adjournment, shall be devoted to an earnest and untiring effort to correct, by appropriate legislation, the monstrous abuses lately perpetrated by our city railroad companies, and the chronic and increasing corruption of the Municipal Government of our tax-burdened city.

Yours, respectfully,
ROBERT USHER, JR.

FLAGS.—POLITICAL AND NATIONAL FLAGS, of every description, on hand, in great varieties. ANNIN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st, New-York. (Established 1847.)

APPROVAL is the universal testimony of persons who have used and experienced the benefits of
CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING
ever offered to the public. It restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a fresh and natural appearance. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, the nicety of its composition, and its
SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,
render it the most desirable article for the toilette and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores and at my office. Advice as to treatment of the hair free. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SHAKER FLANNEL,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES FOR COUGHS
Immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Lassitude, Thirst and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. They are white, in form of a wafer, and as suitable for the infant in the cradle as the patient of three score years and ten. Orators and all who overtax the vocal organs receive instant relief by their use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by E. M. SKINNER, Chemist, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston.

A CANDID STATEMENT.
You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VONEISENBERG'S NEW INVENTION

FOR THE CURE OF THE MOST COMPLICATED DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF

SIGHT, HEARING,

AS WELL AS

CHRONIC CATARRH, DISEASED THROAT,

AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGCONI

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logas, a discourse with the suffrecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerve or nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented to him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 188 East 38th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.

ALMY & CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,

Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.

All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.

FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits *which may be drawn without previous notice.*

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 240 BROADWAY.
FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 5-20 gold-bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.

Commission ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.

Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881. Government securities on hand for sale.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. .... New-York.
Rev. ROGER AVERILL .... Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. .... New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER .... Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D. .... New-York.
J. T. SANGER .... New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH .... New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE,
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
300,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 3,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pitnole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

THE
SUN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.

This company is organized upon 18 acres of land in fee on Oil Creek, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

For Prospectus or information, address the Sun Oil Company of New-York, No. 8 Wall-st., or Box No. 2,017 Post-office.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON .... 229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY .... 260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING .... 263 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE .... 8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN .... 237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of
W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES,
can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 153 Broadway, from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 8, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, N.Y.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the North River Bank, cor. of Dey and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, the 31st day of October, 1864, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will be continued from day to day until the whole amount of the proposed capital of $150,000 is subscribed.
LEVI APGAR, MARTIN T. BUNN, JOHN H. HOLDANE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $500,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE.
1,000 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company.
1,000 shares Manhattan Oil Company.
800 shares Knickerbocker Oil Company.
1,000 shares Germania Oil Company.
1,000 shares Rynd Farm Oil Company.
250 shares McKinley Oil Company.
1,000 shares Highgate Oil Company.
1,000 shares Bergen Coal and Oil Company.
1,000 shares Consolidated Oil Company.
1,000 shares Story and McClintock Company.
1,000 shares Northern Light Company.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River. Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

The undersigned has for sale and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend paying PETROLEUM STOCKS, such as the Noble and Delemater, Dalzell, McElheny, McClintockville, of Philadelphia, and Germania, Highgate and Knickerbocker, of New York. JOHN PONDIR, No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1ST. NEXT, from the second mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the funded coupon bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

STATE OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, on the morning of Oct. 31, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$7,446,828 50
Due from Banks	697,697 56
United States securities	2,188,872 62
Cash on hand	4,702,615 97
Furniture and Fixtures	12,000 00
Expenses	35,775 90
Total	$15,083,790 55
Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Circulation	578,000 00
Deposits	10,732,867 24
Due to Treasurer of United States	1,560,413 21
Profits	212,510 10
Total	$15,083,790 55

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK
FOR SALE LOW.
ALSO,
AMERICAN EXPRESS STOCK,
BY
D. M. GARNAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

OIL.

PETROLEUM OIL. Having just returned from a tour through the oil regions of Pennsylvania, those of my friends and others who desire to learn of their wonders may do so by calling at my office, No. 18 Wall-st.
JOHN MOODY.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, NO. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 346, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 Wall-st. 1st November, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on the 3d day of December next, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season.

The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting.
C. S. SEYTON, President.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—On and after the 1st of November next, we will pay the coupons due on the Indiana six per cent. war loan debt due on that day.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 8th day of November, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, Co., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders (free of Government tax) on and after the 10th of November. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DE-CLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10.
S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 14-ST. AND 8TH-AV.,

Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 3d and 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an assortment of superb fancy goods, of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ORMOLU GOODS,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
and other elegant goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

Peremptory sale by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1864, at his salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., about forty very superb and rich French bonnets, just landed and never before shown in this city, from the well-known houses of Boirot, Delaunay, Alexandrine Barenne, Laure, Magnier, Solles, Moit, Hocquét and others.

The above will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Nov. 1. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them, as the sale is peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Lexington-avenue, between 28th and 29th sts., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, mirrors, centre-tables, etageres, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, crockery and glass; also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY H. J. JORDAN & CO.,
United States Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 5th av., corner of 44th-st.

Catalogue sale THIS DAY, at 2 P. M., of horses, carriages, harness, single and double sets; saddles, bridles, &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CI-GARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., very choice stock of old wines, liquors and cigars to close the stock of a large importer, in cases, demijohns, and bottles and casks, all of first quality, comprising some of the oldest and most favorite brands of Otard, Martal, and other choice brandies, Peel & Clark, Amontillado, Duff Gordon, and other fine sherries, Old Maderia and Port, Scotch, Irish, and Bourbon whiskies; very fine old gin, imported in cases, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also an invoice of about 125,000 cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, Cabanas, Brevas, Figaro, Londres de Corte, Nueva, Albion, Concha, El-Sol, W. Scott, La Rosa, El Ray del Mundo, Regalias, and many other very choice brands, well worthy the attention of the trade and others. Samples morning of the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

TO THE TRADE—ON THURSDAY, NOV. 3, at 10½ o'clock, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, at their salesroom, the balance of stock of a jobbing house in House-furnishing and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of one hundred French bronze clocks and ornaments, a large assortment of silver-plated ware, tea and coffee sets, cake baskets, waiters, casters, goblets, &c. Also, three hundred dozen silver-plated spoons and forks, French bisque figures and ornaments, China tea and toilet sets, vases, &c., &c., in great variety. Also, an extensive assortment of crystal and ruby-cut and engraved glass ware, decanters, goblets, tumblers, &c. Also, a large assortment of japanned wares and table cutlery.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, in front of their salesroom, a dark chestnut Morgan stallion, General Gifford the Third; pedigree laid down in Lindsley's book on Morgan horses; can trot in from 2:45 to 3 minutes; kind in all harness and under the saddle, and is one of the most stylish horses in the city. Also, a very handsome sorrel horse, long tail, 15¼ hands high, 6 years old; warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness; can trot in 3:30; a very stylish and free driver. Also, an open calash coach, built to order by Lawrence & Co.; has been used but a short time; is in excellent condition, and well adapted for family or livery use. Also, a light double harness, made by Louden, of this city, in his best style, for the present owner; has been used but a few times, and is in perfect order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

RARE SALE OF SPLENDID BLOOD horses.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, in front of their salesroom, an elegant brown mare, by *Eureka*, out of *Abdallah* mare, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; warranted to trot in 30 to 32; good to the pole. Also fine gray *Morgan* trotting stallion, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in harness; can trot in 2:35. Also, imported sorrel plain filly, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind, valuable for turf, unsurpassed for gentleman's saddle horse. Also, thoroughbred colt, by *Glenco*, out of *Reel*, 3 years old, warranted sound and kind, valuable for turf or for gentleman's saddle-horse, very gentle and very stylish.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class city-made furniture, for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining-rooms, halls, &c., in suites or in separate lots to suit purchasers. Also, book-cases, buffets, etageres, extension dining tables, centre and fancy tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall-stands, desks, &c. Particulars at sale. Goods for shipping may be packed on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A SINgle gentleman, a large furnished room on third floor of a first-class English-basement house on West 22d-st. Boarding on Sundays if desired. References required. Address Mrs. HALE, Station E, New-York.

BOARDING—AT NO. 207 EAST 52D-ST.—TWO young men can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders kept, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday; two willing to room together.

A ROOM WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with breakfast and tea, by a single gentleman, near Broadway and below 23d-st. Reply, stating terms, to J. R., Box No. 2,169 Post-office.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-st., west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with excellent board, from $7 to $12 per week. Families accord-ingly.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., 68 acres of land; beautifully located on the bank of the Hackensack River, opposite of Hackensack village, with 900 feet of bold river front; will make 100 beautiful building spots; is well watered and plenty of fruit of all kinds; is good land for garden purposes; within one-half mile of the railroad station, which terminates foot of Chamber-st., New-York; is known as the Amos farm. Will be sold at auction, by order of Court, on the 15th day of November, at 2 P. M., on the premises; is twelve miles' drive from Hoboken. For particulars inquire of E. R. KIRK, No. 195 West-st., New-York.
DAVID B. AMOS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF 28 acres, on the Highlands of the Neversink River; has a magnificent view of the ocean, fine fishing and bathing; 20 acres, with new buildings, at Englewood; 110 acres near Flemington, one of the best farms in New-Jersey; 44, 64, 70 and 95 acres near Boundbrook; 8 acres, with a very fine house, with a very commanding view, on the new railroad between Rahway and Woodbridge. The above are all very desirable places. Also, 17 acres near Elizabeth. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway. Well located and desirable country property wanted.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N.J. The lot is about 48 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st.; the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.
ELLIS DUNN.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STEAM SAW, PLANing and grist mill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, in complete running order with excellent engine. Sheds for lumber and coal. Three hundred feet of wharf. Two acres of ground with handsome residence; admirable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No. 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on west side of 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5¼ Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ON NEW-JERSEY CENtral Railroad, near Elizabeth and Mulford Stations; about 32 acres; variety of fruit; large front; well calculated to divide and build on. Inquire of J. J. and J. D. STOUT & CO., No. 185 Reade-st., or on the premises, of R. M. CRANE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT AND grain farm of 218 acres, convenient to railroad; 37 miles on Long Island; large and good buildings; great abundance of fruit of all kinds; 75 acres peach orchard; good water, &c.; terms easy.
E. A. BUNCE,
No. 7 Chambers-st.

FARM FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing, with fair farm buildings. Price $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—First-class brown-stone house in splendid order; neighborhood very fine; newly and handsomely furnished from top to bottom; price $15,000, with immediate possession. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

8,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER land, mostly white pine, a durable mill stream through it, large saw mill, two stave mills, and good facilities to market. For sale on most favorable terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, Montague Villa, fitted up with every modern convenience. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

A REAL GOOD HOUSE TO LET FOR 18 months, No. 80 Franklin-st., near Broadway; vacant, and open all day; rooms in suites; house $150 per month.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class brown-stone house on a corner in 19th-st., near the Clarendon Hotel, and having more room than they desire, would rent the third floor to single gentlemen, without meals, for the Winter. The house is handsomely furnished, and has on the floor four large and two dressing rooms, all light, with hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, &c. House heated by furnace. Price $1,500 to 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL cottage, handsomely furnished, situated on Fort Hill, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from the first landing. For terms, &c., apply to BRADY'S Gallery, No. 785 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Yonkers, with half acre; gas and water in; good neighborhood; furniture new. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in this city, a house, furnished or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture entire and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, W. B. MICHART, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture entire or in part and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, A. B., No. 4,739 Post-office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A GOOD sized room, with two beds and fire, without board, below 23d-st.; west side town preferred. Address COMFORT, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A house, or part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class location. Address, stating location and rent, J. W. H., Box No. 3,341 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-STOry house, about 25 by 60 feet, lot full size, between Bowery and Avenue B, Grand and 10th sts. Address MICHAEL SCHWAB, No. 264 East Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of strung pearl work, will call and pay. Also, claimants will present their bills for settlement to F. A. THIBAULT, Administrator.

N. B.—The business continued as usual at the old place, No. 69 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway. Pearls bought and sold by F. A. THIBAULT.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
H. S. HUNTINGTON.

STOLEN—THREE TEN-FORTY U. S. COUPON Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.
SANFORD BORIE.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERME, No. 122 Chatham.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.

This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.

The duration of the session will be six months.

OFFICERS.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
THOMAS EGLESTON, A. M., Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
F. L. VINTON, Ph. D., Professor of Mining Engineering.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Lecturer on Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Lecturer on Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.

Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the Laboratory, payable in advance.

Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The second term of Miss L. A. CONNOR'S Select Classes in Light Gymnastics will commence at Trenor's Hall, No. 65 West 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

The great advantage of this system to either sex is already acknowledged as the means of laying the foundation of perfect health and strength, besides affording a source of graceful exercise and amusement.

Classes for Ladies, Monday and Thursday, at 10½ A. M.; Misses and Masters, Tuesday and Friday, 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, Monday and Thursday, 7½ P. M.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Dio Lewis, Boston, Mass.; Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., New-York; Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., New-York; Ralph Wells, Esq., New-York; Rev. J. S. Duryea, New-York; Rev. C. D. Murray, New-York; Rev. J. H. Burtis, New-York; Irah Chase, Jr., New-York; Lafayette Ranney, M. D., R. G. Pardee, H. M. Pierce, Jr., President Rutgers Institute.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MRS. C. M. WHITE, OF ROSE HILL, Danbury, Conn., will reopen her school on the 17th of this month; a limited number of pupils under thirteen will be received. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. DAVIS, No. 173 Lexington-av.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BED-FORD, Westchester County, New-York. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KIN-DERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 12. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES THE POSITION OF resident teacher in a school or family; qualifications—music, English, French, (spoken,) Latin and Italian; country preferred; references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF the high department of Union School, Huntington, L. I.; it is a graduate school, employing eight teachers. Apply immediately, stating qualifications, experience, &c., to WM. NICOLL or S. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN HAVing a few more hours to spare, will devote them to private tuition. Address JULIUS LEROUX, No. 49 West 9th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL IRON-gray mare, about 16½ hands high, coming six years old, well broke, perfectly gentle, so docile a lady can handle her, accustomed to city driving, fine action, with an elegant, full flowing, snow-white tail; would make a superb beast to drive to a lady's basket-wagon for park driving. Price $400. Can be seen at George Murray's stables, No. 33 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A STRONG TOP BUGGY IN GOOD order, with a set of single harness for $100. Apply to HENRY ALFORD, No. 131 Bleecker-st., from 12 to 1 P. M.

HORSE, CART, HARNESS AND WORK of two stores, for sale cheap. Apply to No. 60 Barclay-st.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.
VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS,
CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,
and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS
IN
CIRCULARS, BASQUINES
and SACQUES,
are now complete, and every lady in want of a
WINTER GARMENT
will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.
GEORGE CAREY,
NO. 475 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
of every description, and all the different varieties of
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
"At Retail."
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
PAYTON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Call the attention of parties decorating houses to the splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT GAYNOR'S.
The largest and most elegant assortment of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
ever offered in New-York.
Also, a magnificent variety of
FRENCH BALMORAL TRIMMED SKIRTS,
for the coming season.
SAME AS WORN IN PARIS,
wholesale and retail.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
N. B.—Prices less than gold value.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
A fine assortment of ladies' and gents' Tape Bordered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at retail for very low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS. FOR RICHNESS AND STYLE THEY ARE UNSURPASSED. A GREAT VARIETY OF BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS.
No. 1,142 Broadway, above 26th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRESSES, MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS.
No. 12 Waverley-place,
MADAME BENEDICT'S
DRESSMAKING BY THE NEW SYSTEM.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices. The entire Stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban HAT, at SIMMON'S, No. 639 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1864, operations under the
MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM
will commence in the United States.
LIST OF THE LETTERS
upon which Money Orders can be drawn are posted at the General Post-office and at the different stations in this city.

Money Orders can only be obtained at the General Post-office, corner of Cedar and Nassau sts., and will be drawn upon any
MONEY-ORDER POST-OFFICE
for sums of one to thirty dollars.
Rates of commission charged for Money Orders:
On orders not exceeding $10 .... 10 cents.
On orders over $10, and not exceeding $20 .... 15 cents.
On orders over $20, and not exceeding $30 .... 20 cents.

No single Order issued for less than one dollar or more than thirty dollars. Parties desiring to remit more than thirty dollars to any one address must procure additional Money Orders.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE
PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. | PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.
Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of
JAMES PYLE,
Manufacturer, New-York.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
Pyne's French Pileonica—a purely vegetable specific for the piles. To convince the public this is no humbug, any one will receive a sample box on receipt of fifteen cents. Price $1, or six for $5.
Trade supplied on liberal terms.
E. PYNE, No. 67 Bleecker-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE TRADE THAT Mr. WILLY WALLACH, No. 43 John-st., New-York, is keeping a full supply of our photographic albums, and will sell them to the New-York trade at the same prices and rates of discount (according to quantities) as we do here.
SAMUEL BOWLES & CO.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28, 1864.

LUMBER.—4,000,000 FEET SEASONED LUMBER now on yard—pine, whitewood, black walnut, ash, cherry, maple, oak, butternut, beach, basswood, &c., &c., all of which we offer at the lowest market price.
A. & W. CHAPIN, foot of West 23d-st.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMAN will receive the highest prices for their cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. COHN, No. 240 7th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUNCH COUNTER FOR SALE—ONE OF the best in the lower part of the city, doing a first-rate business, with everything complete. Address A. E. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

$20,000 TO $25,000 WANTED BY A young man of good standing, education and business training, who has an excellent opportunity of entering into a paying commission and shipping business, but lacks capital. A good interest will be paid, or a general or special partnership formed; excellent references given and required. Address, for one week, R. T., Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

CLOTHING-STORE IN A LARGE EN-TERPRISING town in the interior of this State, well assorted, carefully-selected stock, low rent, having a first-class cash business for sale a great bargain.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,320	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.........Saturday, Nov. 5.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.............SATURDAY.........Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER....SATURDAY.........Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.........Nov. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
SUWO NADA..........Jayne.........Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR.......Bell..........Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.........Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson........Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA..........Jayne.........Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR.......Bell..........Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR.......Knapp.........Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR.......Nelson........Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR...........(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE...........(Afloat).......900-horse power
FRANCE............(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III......(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE:
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY..............Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..............Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).................$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau.............$45
Passage money to Havana.............50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $80.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 3..........NORTH STAR.......JONES.
Nov. 14.........COSTA RICA.......TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23.........OCEAN QUEEN......SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, RUSSEL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Celia*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the offices of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 16th of November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RIO JANEIRO—PASSAGE ONLY.—THE superior British Barque TALISMAN, Capt. Raffle, will sail as above about Nov. 10. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
I. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP CHAMPION,
FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The CHAMPION, having been unavoidably detained, will sail on THURSDAY, 3d instant, from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
D. B. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3. (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.
Under the arrangement between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, for the alteration of trains from New-York to Albany, the Express trains from this city at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., leave the Harlem Railroad station, at the corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., making connections at Albany and Troy for the West and North.
The through trains of the Harlem Railroad are now made up of the most elegant and commodious cars that run out of this city, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage are very extensive and complete.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection: no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are Hector Morison, James Henry Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said James Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That said Daniel M. Jarvis is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse, the said special partner, has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
HECTOR MORISON.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE.
D. M. JARVIS.
EDW'D M. WHITEHOUSE.
EDW'D WHITEHOUSE.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of CARPENTER, MARVIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. R. CARPENTER,
J. H. MARVIN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864. G. L. HALL.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have associated themselves together under the firm of CARPENTER & MOTT, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on their own account.
C. R. CARPENTER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864. J. W. MOTT.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed)
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of SATURDAY, 5th inst., for the following articles, viz.:
Beeswax per pound.
Benzine per gallon.
Deck Buckets each.
Chain, 1½ and 2 inch per pound.
Firmer Chisels per set.
Flour of Emery per pound.
Fire Brick per set.
Brass Faucets, ⅜ to 1 inch each.
Tin Funnels, assorted.
Window Glass, 11x14 to 16x20 per box.
Hawsers, 5 to 10 inch per pound.
Round Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per ton.
Knives and Forks per dozen.
Lamp Black per pound.
White Lead, pure in oil, in 25, 50 and 100 pound kegs per ton.
Red Lead, in oil, per pound.
Black Lead, in oil, per pound.
Litharge per pound.
Linseed Oil, raw, per gallon.
Linseed Oil, boiled, per gallon.
Palm Oil per gallon.
Lard Oil per gallon.
Oakum per pound.
Potash per pound.
Pitch per pound.
Putty, in barrels, per pound.
Sheet Gum Packing, assorted, from 1-16th to ⅜ inch per pound.
Square Rubber, assorted, from ⅜ to 1 inch per pound.
Patent Dryer per pound.
Manila Rope, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inch per pound.
Hemp Rope, assorted, per pound.
Bell Rope per pound.
Ratlin per pound.
Wrought Spikes per pound.
Cut Spikes per pound.
Seizing Stuff per pound.
Spun Yarn per pound.
Spanish Brown, dry, per pound.
Spanish Brown, in oil, per pound.
Sand Paper, assorted, per ream.
Spirits Turpentine per gallon.
Copal Varnish, (Turpentine,) per gallon.
Copal Varnish, (Benzine,) per gallon.
Demar Varnish per gallon.
Shellac Varnish per gallon.
Cotton Warte, in bales, per pound.
Zinc Sheathing per pound.
Corn Brooms per dozen.
Hickory Brooms per dozen.
Articles to be subject to inspection before shipment, and to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered at place of shipment in this city free of expense to the United States.
Persons may offer for any article of the list.
Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed
Proposals for Quartermaster stores, and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Twelfth and Girard streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 3d November next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
Uniform Coats, artillery, army standard.
Uniform Coats, infantry, army standard.
Uniform Jackets, cavalry, army standard.
Uniform Jackets, light artillery, army standard.
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery, army standard.
Shirt Buttons, army standard.
Bolt Ropes, army standard.
Wrapping Paper 36x40, samples required.
Straw Packing Paper, samples required.
Burlaps, 40 inches, samples required.
Samples of such articles as are required to be army standard can be seen at this office.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Deliveries must commence within ten days from the date of the award.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS, Colonel,
Quartermaster's Department.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2,
And every evening of the week
Excepting Friday
(The regular DE BOOTS and TOODLES night.)
MR. J. S. CLARKE
AS
ROBERT TYKE.
This magnificent piece of character-acting having created
AN ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED,
THE INTENSITY OF FEELING,
GRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION and
DEPTH AND BEAUTY OF PATHOS
exhibited by Mr. Clarke in his picture of Tyke, entitle it to rank among the most cherished
MASTER PIECES
of the dramatic art. At the close of each act he was called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic homage of an audience between whom and the character he represented he had established at the commencement and maintained to the close of the play an unbroken link of sympathy and interest.
Also, in order to offer the strongest possible contrast and exhibit the powers of Mr. CLARKE in two characters displaying entirely different functions of his art—the one calling for the deepest sentiment and pathos, the other the largest breadth of humor—will be presented for the second time this season, the excruciatingly funny farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown, the Broker..................Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
Open, 7¼; Overture, 7¾.
ROSEDALE,
Received last Monday with the warmest demonstrations of approval from an audience crowded in every part of the house.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday.)—"The Busy Body;" one of the most poplular of the sterling comedies. FRIDAY—"Rosedale" SATURDAY—"Americans in Paris" and "My Wife's Maid." An entirely new and original comedy, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, is in preparation.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1864,
NOS ALLIEES,
Comedy in 3 acts, by Pol. Mercier.
LE PETIT FILS,
Comedy vaudeville in 1 act, by M. Bayard.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor,) opposite Lafarge House.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK
of the world-famed
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BARE-BACKED RIDER
JAMES MELVILLE,
with his talented family.
MR. J. BARRY.
NEW POLISH MILITARY ENTREE,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
On the rope, on horseback and as a danseuse,
THE TWO CONSCRIPTS—Comic Interlude.
YOUNG NICOLO on the Flying Trapeze.
M. DUVERNA—The Great Contortionist.
YOUNG CARPENTER—The Wild Rider of the West.
HERR OLMA—In his Leaps for Life.
THE MAN MONKEY—On horseback,
and a host of attractive novelties by
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
FIFTH WEEK OF SUCCESS.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN
GLASS BLOWERS,
EVERY EVENING, AND ON
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
SEE THE SPLENDID GLASS ENGINES.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

ADVICE TO MARRIED FEMALES.—DO *not* injure your constitution by taking French Pills and Periodical Drops. None are required. If you will use Dr. MORRIS' "Female Preventive Powders," *warranted harmless and reliable*, can never fail. One month's trial will satisfy the most incredulous. Address Dr. WM. MORRIS, Box No. 4,929 Post-office, New-York, inclosing $5, a case sufficient for one year will be forwarded as requested.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
THE MOST FINISHED CANINE PERFORMANCE EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS.
JUST ENGAGED AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
A COMPANY OF SENECA INDIANS,
COMPRISING
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
ALL BEING SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF THEIR TRIBES.
AS THEY APPEAR IN
THEIR NATIVE WILDS AND WIGWAMS,
DRESSED IN
THEIR FULL INDIAN COSTUME,
THEY WILL BE ON EXHIBITION MOST OF THE DAY AND EVENING
COMEDY, DRAMA, FARCE,
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridgman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
MORNING, at 11.
NO EXTRA CHARGE TO LECTURE-ROOM,
THE SENECA INDIANS IN THEIR SONGS, WAR DANCES, FEASTS, &c.
COMMODORE NUTT IN HIS CHARACTERISTIC ACTS.
AFTER WHICH, PROF. HUTCHINSON WILL INTRODUCE HIS
INTELLIGENT AND EDUCATED DOGS.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
COM. NUTT AND SENECA INDIANS,
HUNTING A TURTLE.
EVENING, AT 7½,
PRISONER OF SPIELBERG;
OR,
THE ZINGARO AND HIS MONKEY.
Com. NUTT, INDIANS & TRAINED DOGS.
BELLE OF THE BASEMENT.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEAL, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
AN UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
TENTH WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In those greatest and
MOST FAMOUS TRIUMPHS OF THE SEASON,
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSHUA BUTTERBY, which continue to crowd the theatre nightly, and to excite
AN EARNEST PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1864,
and every evening during the week will be presented
FOR ANOTHER WEEK
Tom Taylor's delightful comedy
VICTIMS,
and the interesting American drama
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
in which the talented young actor Mr. THOMAS H. KNIGHT will make his first appearance at this theatre.
In preparation, a brilliant Comedy which will present MR. OWENS IN A FAMOUS NEW CHARACTER.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE
HELLER'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE
AND
GREAT MASTER-PIECE OF MAGIC,
THE
DEMON IN SCARLET,
DEMON IN SCARLET,
TRANSFIXED WITH A SWORD.
THIS EXTRAORDINARY SENSATION
surpasses any feat in conjuring hitherto performed by legitimate conjurors or illegitimate spiritualists.
HELLER'S GRAND PIANO-FORTE SOLOS.
SEDGWICK'S SOLOS ON THE CONCERTINA.
Open at 7½; begins at 8.
Seats can be secured from 9 till 5.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT.
THE WONDER OF THE AGE!!!
FITZGIBBON'S MYSTERIOUS MEDIA.
For particulars see small bills.
Public seance, 50 cents; private seance, $1.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

CARPENTER'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."
Will remain on exhibition at Crayon Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 8th-st., until SATURDAY NIGHT, November 5, and positively no longer. Admission 25c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:
County.........................$300
Government.....................300
Total..........................$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:
County.........................$200
Government.....................200
Total..........................$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:
County.........................$100
Government.....................100
Total..........................$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:
For three-year recruits............$50
For two-year recruits..............30
For one-year recruits..............20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments: one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION,
For Assembly,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
First Assembly District Westchester County, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester and Yonkers.

UNION CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION,
FIRST DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
The members of this Convention are requested to meet at the house of Francis McHugh, in the village of Jamaica, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 1864, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS
JOHN A. KING, Chairman.

UNION NOMINATION.
VIIth Assembly District—IXth and XVth Wards,
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE.—Fireworks, Torches, Lanterns, Flags and Cannon Crackers.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane.

A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD FOREIGN and American coin, on exhibition and for sale, at the Exchange Office No. 153 Bowery, under the Bank.
WILSON DEFENDORF.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......................MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE FALL SEASON.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8.
(Seventeenth subscription night.)
JOINT APPEARANCE OF THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, KELLOGG, MORENSI.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE OF
DON GIOVANNI, DON GIOVANNI.
which will be produced in matchless style, and with the following unprecedentedly great cast:
Donna Anna..............Signa CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
Zerlina..............Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Donna Elvira..............Signorina MORENSI
Don Ottavio..............Signor G. LOTTI
Don Giovanni..............Signor F. BELLINI
Leporello..............Signor SUSINI
The Commandature..............Herr WEINLICH
Masetto..............Signor DUBREUL
The incidental menuet will be executed by
Mlle. ERNESTINE and Mlle. AURIOL.
THE CELEBRATED ARION SOCIETY
have consented to sing in the grand finale of the first act, which, together with the regular chorus, will form
THE GREATEST CHORAL FORCE
that has ever appeared in the Opera of DON GIOVANNI
Conductor..............MAX MARETZEK.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—DON GIOVANNI.
FRIDAY, Nov. 4—RIGOLETTO.
DEBUT OF MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.
MASSIMILIANI for the first time in his great role of
THE DUKE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND MATINEE.
Seats can be secured for any of the above-named performances at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..............MAX MARETZEK
ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, AT 8,
DON GIOVANNI.
which will be presented in the same matchless style and with the same unprecedentedly great cast as in New-York. The sale of tickets commences this morning in Brooklyn at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root and Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine streets.

NIBLO'S GARDEN BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY
THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
Warrants the manager in announcing it for
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, AND EVERY NIGHT.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,
FIRST NIGHT
of the Musical Romantic Drama, in two acts, entitled
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
Produced with NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, and a POWERFUL CAST.
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. Ringold, W. Holston, T. J. Hind, T. B. Berry, &c., &c.
Previous to which, the
MIDDY ASHORE.
Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Miss C. Young, Miss E. Hendricks, Messrs. W. Davidge, T. B. Berry, C. T. Parsloe, Jr.

ARTEMUS WARD.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
DODWORTH HALL,
NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Next to Grace Church and opposite 11th-st.
ARTEMUS WARD'S SUCCESS
ARTEMUS WARD'S SUCCESS
exceeds anticipation and is assured beyond doubt.
VERDICTS OF THE PRESS.
"An hour of incessant laughter will undoubtedly reward the visitor who drops in at No. 806 Broadway."—*New-York Times, Oct. 24.*
"Very brilliant and thoroughly appreciated."—*New-York Herald, Oct. 18.*
"We shall be surprised if Artemus Ward 'Among the Mormons be not at once established as a permanent institution."—*New-York Tribune, Oct. 19.*
Open at 7; begins at 8. Office open from 9 till 5.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

GREAT BARGAINS.
A fine assortment of
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 30,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY of style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., near Bleecker.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 1 to 24 tunes, with all the newest improvements. Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, etc. The only complete stock to be found in this country. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

LECTURES.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON, D. D.—WILL deliver a lecture upon *Our National Conflict*, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be procured, free of charge, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 31 Bible House, 3d-av. corner 9th-st., and at the following places: Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House; Hurd & Houghton, No. 401 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Jones, (late Crowen,) No. 843 Broadway; Book-room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE MARKETMEN Protective Association will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at Johnson's, No. 105 Vesey-st., New-York. By order of
R. J. CORNELL, President.
T. TASSIE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERtificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over twelve hundred patients. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

(Continued from First Page.)

the heavenly day of Union and of peace. I have reason to believe that soon after the election propositions will be made to the Southern States to lay down their arms and return to the Union, with assurances that they shall have every right which the Constitution and the laws can give them. [Renewed applause.] But as I read their destiny they will not return; they will spurn the offer; they will arm the slaves and fight on, "dragging their slow length along." From the seaports taken, and the military posts fortified, will radiate lines of trade and increasing communication. Mexico will be an outlet for many rebels; Europe and the isles of the West Indies will receive some, and by slow degrees peace will be restored—a peace worth all it will now cost—a peace which no son of ours will ever see broken. *There is nothing personal in this coming election; it is not a contest between Lincoln and McClellan. It is a conflict between two great contending principles—between free and despotic government; and clearly presents the question whether the prosperity, the happiness, and the greatness of our country shall be preserved or forever destroyed!* No mortal issue was ever so vast and grand as ours to-day. No people ever had such a trust to try their faith and their fidelity. Mere selfish politicians will never believe that a higher power rules the destinies of men; that the people can be trusted; that they cannot long be deceived; that in trying times, when the mind is awake, and exalted by great events, the earnest people, seeking only for the truth, will have their light from Heaven; and that, "The voice of the people will be the voice of God." [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

ADDRESS BY MAJ.-GEN. DIX.

The Chairman introduced Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, who was received with a burst of enthusiasm. He said:

I am grateful to you, fellow-citizens, for your kind reception. The part assigned to me in the proceedings to-night is to read you an address to the Democracy of the Union. [Applause.] It has two objects—first, to detach as many Democrats as possible from the support of the Chicago Convention and its proceedings, because we believe those proceedings dishonor them; and second, to lay the foundation for a reorganization of the Democratic party under better auspices. [Applause.] I will now read you the address which has been prepared, and which will occupy but a few minutes:

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNION, BY GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

The Democratic party had its origin in the two closing years of the eighteenth century. Its organization has had an efficient and unbroken existence for sixty-six years. For more than a quarter of a century it bore the name of Republican. This designation was exchanged for that of Democratic, under the popular impulse given to its practical measures and its abstract opinions by the political school of Jefferson. For nearly half a century it was a bold, manly, upright, consistent and fearless exponent of its organic principles. It had, in its early stages, that best of all conservative accessories—the opposition of a party (the Federalists) as truthful and as resolute as itself. Whenever the public honor or the public interest was in peril, it was always the first to rush to arms; always the last to quit the field; never consenting to lay aside its armor till the country's cause was vindicated. Controlled and illustrated in all its acts by a lofty and disinterested spirit of patriotism, it gained, and for more than forty years preserved unimpaired, the respect, the confidence, and the support of the American people. In 1840, it was overthrown under the influence of a great commercial crisis, but not until a section of its followers, more solicitous for their own interests than the welfare of the country, had adulterated its creed and its policy by the introduction of maxims and measures at war with its fundamental principles.

It was at this juncture that its opponents, having become demoralized by a long-continued series of defeats, adopted as a rule for the selection of its candidates for the highest offices the principle of availability, instead of talent and experience, laying the foundation of a far more pernicious and pervading system of demoralization. The success of the opposition candidates, thus selected in 1840, was followed by the success of the Democratic candidates selected on the same principle in 1844. From that period there has been a gradual deterioration in the qualifications of those who have been put forward to all public office—not merely in the highest official positions, but in all the departments of the general Government, and in the States. The legislative as well as the executive branches have participated in general depravation. For this scheme of political management, having immediate party success, and not the permanent welfare of the country for its object, both the principal political organizations are alike responsible. And it is impossible to conceal the humiliating truth that the evils the country is now suffering, beginning in a loose and unsteady administration of the public affairs, and ending in a treasonable attempt to overthrow the Government, are all due to incompetency and inexperience. A great government demands, as an indispensible condition of its success, great qualities in those who control and direct its movements.

It is under this system of political management that we have been plunged into a war larger in its dimensions, and pregnant with more important consequences to the human race, especially to the cause of stable government, than any intestine conflict in the annals of society. It concerns not merely the stability of our own political institutions, but those who commenced it assert the right of any member of a social compact to repudiate it at pleasure, though framed and ratified under the most solemn sanctions which communities of men are capable of exchanging with each other. The very essence of the contest is an assertion on the one hand, and a denial on the other, of the right of a single party to a social organization founded upon mutual agreement to destroy it without the consent of the other parties. If the affirmative of this proposition could be maintained, it would bring into contempt a principle which lies at the foundation of all individual as well as public contracts, and lead to a dissolution of all the bonds of human society.

If the Southern States, after calm deliberation, and after carefully considering all the consequences, had decided with the consent of the others, and with a full recognition of their responsibility to the Union, to withdraw peaceably from it, there are many of us who would have preferred separation to civil war. But when a portion of the States, openly renouncing their obligations to the Constitution and the Union, commenced a parricidal war against the Government, insulting the national flag, seizing arsenals, mints and revenue vessels, and finally attacking one of the public forts garrisoned by the national troops, and compelling it by famine and overwhelming superiority of numbers to surrender, no man, unless lost to all self-respect, and all sense of the national honor could hesitate to accept intestine war, with all its acknowledged evils, rather than to submit tamely to aggressions, which, if unresisted, would have made our name a reproach throughout the civilized world, and transmitted to our children an inheritance of undying obloquy and shame.

It was under this conviction that the people of the North, with a unanimity almost unparalleled, ranged themselves on the side of the Government, and pledged their lives and property for its defence. Although the war became far more formidable than was originally anticipated, and brought with it, from time to time, many discouragements for the friends of the Union, it has been prosecuted with a perseverance on the part of the Government, a heroism on the part of the army and navy, and a disregard of sacrifices on the part of the people, which no other nation has surpassed.

For eighteen months after the commencement of the war, the course of the Democratic party was worthy of its traditional patriotism, courage and fidelity to the country. But under the malign influences which, since the Fall election of 1862, have controlled the Executive policy of the State of New-York, and, through it, the Democratic movement in other States, its leaders, with a want of elevation of thought and feeling, eminently illustrative of their eagerness for control, have lost sight of the vital issues involved in the contest, and have gone step by step from hostility to the Government into hostility to the war. That the great body of the Democracy are faithful to their principles is not doubted; nor is it doubted that they will assert themselves ere long against the despotic sway of those who have perverted the party organization to their injury and dishonor. In 1863 the party was betrayed by its leaders into open opposition to the Act of Congress to fill by a draft the ranks of the army, thinned by disease and the sword. Although a similar measure was proposed in Congress in 1814, during the war with Great Britain, with the approbation of Madison, Monroe, Tompkins and Van Buren, it was denounced by the Democratic leaders in 1863 as unconstitutional and oppressive; thus denying the right of a Government—a right universally admitted by jurists and writers on public law—to provide for its own preservation by calling on those, who live under its protection, to arm in its defence. Thus the Democracy, in the very midst, and, indeed, at one of the most critical periods of the war, were involved by its leaders in the odium of resisting an indispensable measure for carrying it on, placing the party, for the first time in our history, in the attitude of withholding its support from the Government, in a contest to maintain its existence. Notwithstanding this gross misrepresentation of the Democratic feeling, it was still hoped by those who had the interests of the country at heart, that the Chicago Convention would vindicate the tarnished honor of the party by a declaration in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the armies of the insurgents should be disbanded. This hope has been painfully disappointed. They have spoken no word of censure for the unscrupulous men who have brought upon the country a cruel and devastating war; and who, in a flagitious attempt to overthrow the Government, have caused the destruction of half a million of lives. They have not expressed a single sentiment indicating exalted love of country, or resentment for its wounded honor. They have exhibited none of the patriotic forecast, which looks beyond the evils of the hour to the national humiliation, the social dismemberment, and the unending dissension and conflict between the separated States, which disunion would inevitably bring with it. But at the very moment when our armies were achieving the most decisive victories, when Grant and Sherman, and Sheridan and Farragut, and their gallant followers were displaying the most heroic valor, and when the insurgents were giving evidence of speedy exhaustion, the Chicago Convention, assuming to speak for the democracy of the Union, declared the war a "failure," and called on the country to make "immediate efforts" for a "cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States," &c. It is well known that some of the members were in favor of putting an end to the war, and acknowledging the independence of the insurgent States; and the unanimity with which the resolutions were adopted by the Convention would seem to justify the inference that they express the convictions of the whole body. The inference is warranted also by the repeated declarations of the rebel authorities at Richmond that no overtures to a reconciliation would be received except on the preliminary condition of acknowledging their independence. It is confirmed by the interpretation put upon the resolutions by the most distinguished Southern men. They are accepted as a harbinger of peace, but of peace with disunion. The invocation to a convention of all the States is regarded as a proposition for the deliberation of the States in their sovereign character—not in the Union, but out of it—recognizing disunion as an established fact, virtually admitting the right of secession, and surrendering every principle for which the war has been waged. A complete confirmation of this position of the Southern States will be found in the declaration of the six Governors, including those of Georgia and North Carolina, in response to the Chicago platform; that it is "our firm and unalterable purpose to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the right and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt." That those who framed, and those who adopted the Chicago resolutions, foresaw all these consequences cannot be doubted without an unwarrantable impeachment of their intelligence. We are constrained, then, to conclude—for any other conclusion would be illogical—that the convention, or those, at least, who shaped its action, meant to recommend a cessation of hostilities, which they knew must end in disunion.

We can have no companionship with this infidelity to the country and the Democratic party. We repudiate the action of the convention as untrue to all the obligations of duty, and as a misrepresentation of the feelings and opinions of those for whom it assumed to speak. We believe that the great body of the Democracy are in favor of prosecuting the war with unabated vigor till the insurgent forces lay down their arms; that they are opposed to any negotiation for a settlement of existing differences with those who are threatening to overthrow the Government by force; and that an indispensable preliminary of any such negotiation is an acknowledgment of the Union as a compact in full and binding force.

If Gen. McClellan had met, in a manner worthy of his high position, the responsibilities with which he was invested with a nomination tainted by the declarations we have cited, he would have presented himself to the country with a strong claim to its confidence. If, without calculating the chances of success or defeat; if regardless of the effect his opinions might have on the ballot, he had denounced a suspension of hostilities with a disinterested and courageous frankness, and declined the nomination on the conditions annexed to it as an impeachment of his patriotism and his judgment, he would have gained an elevation of greater honor in the eyes of the countrymen than any measure of political success could give him. But he accepted the nomination without dissenting from the resolutions, thus making himself a party to them and causing some of his best friends to doubt whether he has the firmness and independence necessary to carry the country successfully through the dangers by which it is surrounded. Regarding him as the exponent of opinions and purposes, which we conceive to be of fatal tendency, and believing, whatever may be his private convictions or his personal good qualities, that the want of decided purpose his letter of acceptance discloses, would ensure his submission to the influences which controlled the convention, we reject his nomination as an essential part of its proceedings.

In coming to this determination, two important questions present themselves.

1. What course shall we, as individuals, pursue at the approaching election?

2. What measures shall we adopt to aid in restoring the Democratic Party to the confidence of the country?

In regard to the first question, we have no advice to give, except that no Democrat should support the nominees of the Chicago Convention, or the policy it has proclaimed, believing, as we do, that such a coöperation would place us in the same relation to the country as that on which the Federal party stood, in the days of its decline, as opponents of the war of 1812. When the existing war, with its dangers, its trials, its sufferings and its excitements shall have passed away, we believe that no man can have any greater cause for regret than that of having supported a candidate for the highest honors of the Republic, who is bound by the declarations put forth as the basis for his action, to ask rebels with arms in their hands to grant us "a cessation on hostilities."

In regard to the second question, we intend to lay the foundations to-day for a reorganization of the Democratic party, on the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. We have not come together as War Democrats, but simply as Democrats, and as an integral part of the Democracy of the Union, separating ourselves under a sense of imperious duty to the country in its great extremity, from those through whose mismanagement, lack of sagacity and want of disinterested patriotism, it has fallen into demoralization and reproach. From this depth it can never rise again under the auspices of those who have thus misled and betrayed it. The conditions of its reorganization, which we regard as fundamental, are:

1. A prosecution of the war with all the vigor that can be infused into it until the rebellion is suppressed; not for the subjugation of the Southern people, but for the overthrow of their leaders, who reject all compromises under the Constitution, and who should be expelled from the country, or compelled to submit to the authority of the Government, and suffer the punishment due to their crimes.

2. The support of the State Governments in all their rights under the Constitution, as defined by Jefferson in his inaugural address in 1801.

3. A scrupulous abstinence from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred by law.

4. The selection of the ablest and best men for office, and an utter repudiation of the degrading rule of availability.

5. An amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which shall allow every citizen to vote directly for President and Vice-President, instead of the present system of voting by electoral colleges, which leaves him no alternative but to lose his vote or to cast it for one of the candidates presented by party conventions.

6. An amendment of the Constitution, which shall render the President ineligible after one term of service.

7. A preservation of the Union—not as a reconstruction, but as a continuance—on the basis of the Constitution, which we hold to be in full vigor as a perpetual compact, with none of its rights, duties, powers or guarantees impaired or capable of being modified, except in the mode prescribed by its own stipulations.

On this basis of principles we appeal to the Democracy of the Union for their coöperation and support. We ask it in the name of the great men, in whose counsels the party had its origin, the fearless who have sustained it in its trials, and the pure who carried it unstained for nearly half a century through the temptations to which it was exposed. We invoke your aid in purifying it and in restoring it to the primitive disinterestedness and elevation of purpose from which it has fallen. The darkness in which the fortunes of the country are enveloped, will soon be dissipated—to be followed, let us hope, by a brighter prosperity than has ever dawned upon it. But it is not to be disguised that the convulsions, through which we are passing, will leave behind them questions only to be adjusted by the highest capacity and the largest experience. What hope is there that either of the great political parties, after a retrograde career of a quarter of century will be equal to the task without a thorough reform. If a higher elevation of purpose, a purer patriotism, and a loftier disinterestedness cannot be infused into the management of our political affairs, our system of government will prove a disastrous failure. The hope of contributing to such a reform is one of the objects for which this meeting has been called. The movement needs a cordial coöperation on the part of the great body of the people, to give it effect. At a future time the appeal to them will be renewed, filling up with greater detail the outline traced to-day. In laying open the source of the evils, under which the peace and prosperity of the country have been struck down, and in invoking the popular support and aid to meet these evils with effectual remedies, we shall have done all in our power to counteract the baneful influences, by which all we hold most dear is imperiled; but it is only through the active and determined interposition of the people themselves that the institutions, under which we live can be saved from disorganization and disgrace, and the cause of free government throughout the world be secured from the fatal reflex of an unsuccessful experiment on this continent.

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. SICKLES.

There were loud calls for Gen. Sickles, who, on coming forward, was greeted with thunders of applause. He said: Mr. President and fellow citizens I intended to be present at this meeting as soon as I saw the announcement of it in the journals, but only as a spectator, an auditor. It was not until to-day, when I heard with regret that my friend, Col. Stebbins would be prevented from attending, by indisposition, that I entertained at all the purpose of addressing the audience. I have before me the letter of Col. Stebbins, embodying the substance of what he would have said, could he have been present. I intended, as one Democrat, to allow this campaign to pass without attending a political meeting. It was not until I read the call for this meeting that I saw an opportunity to attend one as a Democrat. I have for many years considered myself as belonging to the Democratic party [applause; but when this war broke out, I said with Jefferson, in his inaugural address, "we are all Democrats, we are all Republicans, while the Union is in peril. [Great applause.] I expected, my friends, to go through with my period of military service adhering to the resolve which I formed when I entered the army, that when I became a soldier, I would cease to be a politician [applause;] and it is for no partisan object that I came here to-night. I came here to join those time-honored Democrats whom I see about me, in an earnest and indignant protest against that act of degradation of the old Democratic party which was perpetrated at Chicago. [Loud cheers.] I am inclined to think, however, that in some respects the Chicago Convention has rendered a service to the country, whatever injury it may have done to the record of the party it pretended to represent. Certainly it has no claim, viewed in the light of the history and traditions of the Democratic party, to be regarded as the representative of that organization. It has pronounced this war a failure. It has applied for a cessation of hostilities to those who are in arms against the Union. Certainly the men who were there do not mean that the war is a failure in point of fact, for it is matter of history, it is matter palpable to every one who reads the current events of the day, that we drive the rebels from every field where they present themselves in open fight. [Applause.] It is notorious that two-thirds of the rebel armies are deserters; that their finances are reduced to that extremity that their currency is a fiction at home and an unknown quantity abroad. [Cheers and laughter.] Then it cannot be that the Chicago Convention meant that the war was a failure in a military point of view. No, gentlemen, their meaning was far different. They mean that it is a failure from their political point of view; that there is no reasonable prospect of its being brought to such a conclusion that the Southern States can again be their efficient allies in the control of this Union. [Applause.] It means that Mr. Davis, and Mr. Slidell, and Mr. Toombs can never resume the places which they profaned in the Senate of the United States. [Cheers.] It means that the aspiring spirit of the North shall never again be subject to the domineering, aristocratic arrogance of the South. [Cheers and cries of "Good!"] I think, my friends, the Chicago platform has another very important and interesting bearing to us. This is the first great war ever conducted for a series of years by a nation that was called upon to vote, year after year, upon the extent of the sacrifices it would make. Do you believe that if universal suffrage had existed in Great Britain, William Pitt could have maintained the wars with France through such a long series of years? Never. Do you believe that Napoleon himself, with all his martial genius, and with all the enthusiasm of the French people for his fame and for the glory of France which he brought to them, if universal suffrage had existed in France, and year by year the masses of the French people had voted deliberately upon the taxes they would suffer, and the extent of the conscription they would bear—do you believe that Napoleon's career of conquest would have lasted as long as it did? If you believe either of those propositions I do not. Never has there existed a war since the world began, conducted under the difficulties which have beset this struggle of ours. [Cheers.] And, at the same time, when we consider how manfully the people have met them, the sacrifices that have been made so lavishly of money and men, and every resource that a people could give lavished at the feet of those who have had the conduct of affairs. I claim for the people a due share of the honor which, in generosity and justice, we should accord to those who have had the direction of events. But, nevertheless, it is not a matter of wonder that you will find in this country, as you would find anywhere, a great many people who would rather stay at home than go to the front. There are a great many people who do not like to pay taxes; a great many people who find high prices a grievous burden, and who are disposed at all times to count the cost of everything, including national honor and national perpetuity. [Applause.] All those people—and they are not a few—are accommodated, and most appropriately accommodated, by the Chicago Convention. [Laughter and applause.] Every sneak in the Republic who wants a hiding-place, can get under that platform. [Great applause and laughter.] No man, not even its candidate, has the courage to stand upon it. The strongest argument that I have ever heard for the election of Gen. McClellan is, that he repudiated the platform. [Laughter and applause.] If that is so—I will not undertake to say whether it is so or not—but if it be so, then it is the only political position I have ever known him to take in which I cordially agreed with him. [Applause and laughter.] My friends, we have had a visit lately from Mr. Pendleton, [hisses,] the candidate for the Vice Presidency. He made a record during this war, in Congress, which identified him entirely with Mr. Vallandigham, and Mr. Long, and Mr. Voorhees. He was nominated as the representative on the ticket of that element of the Chicago Convention; and Mr. Vallandigham tells you over his own signature, not yet contradicted anywhere, that he (Vallandigham) was the organ of the Democracy of Ohio on the Committee on resolutions; that he himself wrote the essential resolution of the Chicago platform; that a resolution embodying the substance of Gen. McClellan's letter was submitted to the Committee on Resolutions and rejected, receiving only three votes out of all the States represented there. Mr. Pendleton, therefore, was understood by the country to be a gentleman who believed the war wrong in its inception, a failure in its progress, and without hope in the future. Under this conviction, the people of Ohio and Indiana and Pennsylvania repudiated the convention, platform, candidates, and all. [Cheers.] We are then favored with a visit from Mr. Pendleton. He emerged from his retirement, laid aside his reserve, and although he had not yet replied to the letter tendering him the nomination of the Chicago Convention, he has been kind enough to come to the City of New-York, and state that he is in favor of the Union of these States—that he thinks the Union a good thing—respectable in the past, a matter of pride to the people who got it up, [laughter,] and eminently worthy of admiration and perpetuation, if it is possible, without hurting anybody, to keep it alive. [Laughter.] There are a good many old Democrats here. I recognize their faces. I ask you, gentlemen, can we believe our senses, or realize that in 1864, in view of the traditions and history of the Democratic party, one of its candidates on the Presidential ticket is called upon to assure the people whose votes he seeks that he is a Union man—that he is not actually a rebel. When I saw that, I recognized the propriety of a call I saw in the papers, signed by Gen. Dix, and Mr. Pierrepont, and Mr. Butting, and other gentlemen, that it was about time for a few Democrats to assemble and protest for themselves that they have no part or lot in any such organization. [Cheers.] Mr. President, let men, in a rapid way, run over three or four instances in our history, where, as I understand it, the principles of this Government, as understood and expounded by the Democrat party, have been illustrated.

The Constitution says that the military forces of the Union shall be employed to suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Both stand upon the same footing, the same constitutional authority and power exists and is confided to Congress and the President to put down rebellion that is conferred to repel invasion, and if the one is not constitutional the other is not. In 1794 Washington was confronted with an insurrection in Pennsylvania, growing out of the excise tax. What did he do? He summoned an army of fifteen thousand men, moved it from New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and he put the Governor of Virginia in command of that army, and he sent it into Pennsylvania. It was composed in the main of Virginia and Maryland troops, and thus at a period contemporaneous with the foundation of the Republic we saw a Virginian army led by a Virginian Governor invading a sovereign State to coerce it to submission to the laws of the Union. [Applause.] That rebellion was put down. In the succeeding administration of Mr. Jefferson, in 1807, Aaron Burr, disappointed, as is supposed, in his ambitious career, organized a disunion scheme to form a new confederacy west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, had to deal with that. What did he do? He called out the militia of the Western and South-western country; he put the regular army in motion, and his gunboats afloat on the Mississippi. He issued orders to his Commanders of armed forces, and to his marshals, and to all civil functionaries, to seize upon all the material of war which Burr and his associates had collected, and to arrest every person in any manner or form connected with the rebellion. These orders were executed, and that rebellion was put down. [Applause.] A precedent furnished by Mr. Jefferson—good Democratic authority, I should think—for the consideration of Mr. Wood, and Mr. Vallandigham, and Mr. Seymour, and the other gentlemen who are to-day teaching Democrats what they ought to be. [Laughter.] About that same time, or not more than a year or two afterward, the British made their attack upon the *Chesapeake*, boarded her, fired into her, took off several men whom they claimed the right to impress, and took them away. The whole country felt indignant at this outrage, and regarded it as an invasion of our rights and honor—and what did Mr. Jefferson do? He immediately put the country in the best possible attitude of defence, he stocked our arsenals with arms and munitions of war. He put the militia instantly and—so far as he could—upon a war footing, and when Congress met he informed them of the steps he had taken, without technical authority of law, but acting under the broad principle of the Constitution which made it the duty of the Executive to defend, protect and preserve the Union at whose head he was called to preside. [Applause.] His course was regarded by Congress—a Democratic Congress—as patriotic and right, and distinguished by the foresight which marked him as a statesman. Mr. Madison encountered in the year 1812 with Great Britain, some of the same difficulties that beset us. There were those in that day who dissented from some of the war measures of Madison. They were regarded, some of them, as unconstitutional, inconvenient to trade and commerce; and especially in New England this sentiment was so pervading and decided, that it culminated in a convention known as the Hartford Convention, in which measurers were seriously discussed to set at nought the authority of the Federal Government on several of its war measures. Murison, Tompkins, Van Buren, Calhoun, Wirfall, distinguished Democrat leaders of that day, united in denouncing the course of the Hartford Convention Federalists as treasonable; and Mr. Monroe, in the succeeding Administration, mild, moderate and conciliatory as he was in all things, refused the recommendation of Gen. Jackson to appoint a Federalist to office lest, as he saw the country might forget something of the ignominy which ought to follow the authors of such unpatriotic policy in time of war. [Applause.] Now, I have always regarded the Administration of Mr. Madison as a Democratic Administration. I have always looked to it as the source of Democratic inspiration and guidance in the questions of the day, when we would be uncertain as to our true line of duty. Pass on, then, to the Administration of Jackson, where we find the next instance in which disunion, and rebellion, and treason raised their hands. Gen. Jackson had to confront the nullification and secession of South Carolina. She passed her ordinance notifying Gen. Jackson that if he undertook to execute the Federal laws enforcing the then existing tariff, within the State of South Carolina, she would secede. What did Gen. Jackson say? Good Democratic authority, I think, anywhere. He said to South Carolina: "The Federal authority must and shall be enforced. [Applause.] If you resist it, remember that disunion is treason, and on your heads will be its consequences. [Applause.] In conclusion, Gen. Sickles said: Is it not enough to see that every enemy of our country is in favor of the election of McClellan? [Cheers.] Is it not enough to put every one who has a spark of patriotism in his heart on the side of the flag of the Union? When did the Democratic party vote on the advice of the London *Times*? When before, in the history of nations, was a country known to take dictation from its enemies in the field? And yet we know, and we have the assurance of that friend of America, John Bright, that every enemy of American prosperity prays for the success of McClellan, while every friend of America and liberal institutions prays for the success of Lincoln. [Cheers.] Look one step further and you will see Lincoln carrying the flag of the Union, stained with the smoke of many conflicts, riddled with the rebel bullets, but yet flying proudly over the brave armies upon whom we are to rely for victory and peace. [Applause.] Turn then, and see McClellan, carrying in his hand the flag put there by the Chicago Convention—not the flag of the Union but a wite flag of capitulation. [Hisses—"traitor!"] And follow it if you will, but do not expect a man who has had the honor to serve as a soldier in this war to follow any such flag. [Loud applause.]

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY G. STEBBINS.

The following is the letter referred to by Gen. Sickles:

No. 2 West Sixteenth-street, Oct. 31, 1864.

To Hon. Francis B. Cutting, Chairman, &c.:

Dear Sir: I regret that illness will deprive me of the privilege of personally participating in the proceedings of the Democrats who will meet this evening at the Cooper Institute. Your invitation to me to speak, makes it my privilege to express my sympathy with the objects of the meeting, as my convictions and feelings make it my duty to do. I think, sir, that the principal object of this assemblage of Democrats is to reaffirm the traditionary doctrines of policy under which the Democratic party rose to power and long maintained itself as the best political representative of the people of the United States. One of these doctrines, as understood by us from of old, teaches that it is the highest duty of every citizen, in a time of war, to give the energies of his mind and character to the support of his country's Government. When its armies are in the field, and in front of the enemy, the citizen cannot, by word or act, trifle with this duty, without jeopardizing the national cause. While in Congress last Winter I governed my official action by this consideration, and I felt that in doing so I acted as became a Democrat who understood and was inspired by the true spirit of his party, as shown to the world for long and glorious years. Were I a Representative in Congress to-day, the Democratic principle of supporting the Government of my country in any and every war waged against her would still be my guide. This time-honored doctrine I fail to discover in the principles embodied in the platform of the Chicago Convention. The platform would make us a peace organization in a time of war. It would make us furnish formidable aid to the rebellion against which our Government is striving with the coöperation of all its patriotic citizens. Those nations abroad which look for our national humiliation as a check to be given, in their interest, to our growing powder do not fail to perceive the direct subserviency to that end of the principles promulgated at Chicago as those of the Democratic faith. The principle men of the Rebellion see their advantage in the Chicago Platform. Some of them have written letters designed for influence in the loyal section of the country, in which they claim the framers and friends of that Platform as their natural allies. Certainly they are not far out of the way, if we may judge by the persistence with which the politicians thus claimed as allies of the Rebellion repeat that the great obstacle to peace is our Administration. And in what way do these representative Southerners propose to solve our difficulties? Why, by a Convention of all the States in their "Sovereign capacity"—by the making the very question which is now undergone the wager of battle, the basis of a settlement which shall give the rebels by concession what they are unable to obtain by force. Their aim is carefully to delude the Democratic mind of the North into the belief that the States Rights, which we admit to be subordinate to the central authority of the United States, are but another name for State Sovereignty, a thing which the States under the Constitution never had, and the very admission of which by us would at once put us entirely in the wrong for the further prosecution of the war. Would that be a becoming attitude for the Democratic party? Is it becoming for the Democracy to receive sympathy and political aid from the enemies of our country abroad and its rebels at home? The manner in which the party carries on the canvass is, to my mind, a striking departure from its old ways. I miss the grave and impersonal exposition of the needs of the times and the remedies for the country's troubles, which Democrats judge to be suitable. In lieu of the warm discussion of our principles, where feeling was used as the ally of reason in dealing with our opponents and those whose votes were equally sought by both sides, I regret to see that the chief argument used in this campaign consists of personal abuse of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and of all in public life who sympathize with them. Is this the old democratic way of treating opponents? I think that every honrable feeling should prompt us to do our adversaries in administration justice, and gladly to acknowledge, where we can, the ability and the faithfulness they show. In the case of Mr. Lincoln: A man of humble origin, he has shown in the discharge of his duties, unparalleled for their difficulty and delicacy, a disposition to act only after the fullest investigation, a fairness in dealing with contending interests, that the people will one day appreciate, an unwearied patience that has sometimes done the work of genius, and a faithfulness to what he judges to be the interest of the country, that must command the kindly sympathy of all men who remeber that his shoulders now sustain the greatest load of care the world ever saw imposed on one man. Without pretending for a moment to approve all that has been done by the Secretary of State, I think that it is but just to say of him that he has guided his policy with success toward the great end of keeping foreign nations from interfering with us while engaged in our struggle for National existence. Let any one who is hostile to Mr. Seward reflect what our condition might have been, had he allowed a chance for intervention by those governments on whom the South has so long counted for help. Much may be forgiven by Democrats to the conservative statesman who, more than any other, has kept us clear of foreign complication. Justice, too, is due from Democrats to the Secretary of War. The labor and responsibility which are loaded upon him are enormous, and it is fairly a matter of congratulation that in so vast a field of war his ability and personal industry have achieved so much. We should fly in the face of common sense and common fairness if we refused to include Mr. Stonton in the pride with which we regard the achievements of our gallant armies. The Secretary of the Navy can point to hundreds of vessels now employed in our service, and justly claim sympathy from us when we have seen every rebel seaport but one either captured or closed, and the blockade of the Mississippi effectually raised. But the most abused of all the Government is the late Secretary of the Treasury. From my seat in Congress I endeavored to do justice to the man whose exertions have raised all the money needed for the maintenance of the most costly armaments ever known. Mr. Chase, like any author of a system, is entitled to be judged on a full survey of his plans, regarded as a whole and as expounded by himself. Thus judged, we find that Mr. Chase claimed for his system that it was intended only for a time of war; that his scheme of the National Banks, completely carried out, would gradually furnish as much currency as the country really needed; that it would replace the legal-tender notes, and smooth the way to a resumption of specie payments by making the change gradual, so as to avoid the anticipated collapse. His views of taxation, repeatedly expressed, were far in advance of those entertained, at any rate until within a year, by the majority in Congress. His whole system has never been perfected—it was materially altered by Congress, and of course he is not responsible for the objects of its partial working. Compelled, as the Republicans were, by their position, to present financial measures, let us do them the justice to allow that during the war they merited a fair trial and a generous support. That so much money has been raised at all, is a subject of wonder abroad, and I think it due to those who have done the work, that they should receive some credit for it at home, I can never believe that it is to our honor, as Democrats, to decry and vilify our political opponents. They are citizens, with us, of one common country; and either they or we must administer its affairs. While strict with then in office, let us ever be just to them. The extreme tenderness shown for slavery by a large portion of the Democratic party is doubtless one great cause of the sympathy which the Chicago Convention has met with in the rebellious States. I have no doubt that this tenderness has sprung from the old and long political communion with Southern Democrats, and as little doubt that it has so thoroughly outlasted the connection, that the sentiment still exists, while the issue of Slavery has ceased to live. I cannot think it consistent with the true Democratic doctrines to go out of one's way to favor a system, in support of which not one word can be truly uttered, and which has led to the fearful miseries of this desolating war. Slavery is doomed, in my judgment, whatever be the result of our struggle; and what faithful Democrat should so retrograde as to mourn its fall, or fear to tread the untried fields of universal freedom. On the points of prosecuting the war till the rebels submit, of sustaining the Government in all its measures to suppress the rebellion and restore the national authority, I am at variance with the Chicago Platform, and I will not defer to its claim that it is the exposition of the true democratic faith. We know the men whom it represents, and we know that they have little in common with the old leaders whose lives and labors made the party glorious. If the platform of the Chicago Convention does represent the mass of living Democrats in the North, it so far deviates from all that made Democracy great that its defeat is most desirable. Its friends are unfit to govern the country, especially in these days, and with our honorable party-name on their standards. If, therefore, the meeting over which, sir, you are to preside, can do something to give new vigor to the old and triumphant ideas under whose sway the Democratic party was the instrument of so much good to our country and to the world, I shall feel proud to have had my name connected with it. If we succeed in retaining in view the doctrines which have been violently assailed during the last few years of our internal dissensions as a party, we may hope to live to see the old supremacy freely accorded by an intelligent people to those genuine Democratic ideas which are at once the guide of our conduct, the interpretation of our political needs, and the best safeguard of our institutions.

Respectfully yours, HENRY G. STEBBINS.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. CODDINGTON.

The Hon. D. S. Coddington was then introduced, and made a speech of great power, abounding in telling points. We regret that the space already devoted to this important meeting compels us to leave Mr. C.'s truly brilliant speech over till another day.

Thus ended a meeting which, in view of the reputation and standing of those who took a leading part in it, as well as in the enthusiasm and unanimity manifested, is the best indication of how the prayers and hopes of rebels are to be answered in the coming election.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Surprise Attempted by the Rebels—They Capture a Few Pickets and are then Driven Back.

Monday, Oct. 31, 1864—6 o'clock A. M.

The rebels attempted to play a sharp trick on our line last night at 9:30 o'clock, which was partially successful.

The main object of the attack, however, was defeated at considerable loss to them.

At the point of connection between the Second Corps and the Fifth Corps' pickets, they made an entrance, and, passing from one post to another, they penetrated our line for some distance, taking all the men prisoners.

They then sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breastworks in the hope of piercing our centre; but one of the pickets had escaped to the main line and given warning in time for the men to be put on guard behind the works; and when the rebels advanced they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion, and with heavy loss. Repeated attempts resulted in a like manner; and, although firing was kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no further advantage.

Our loss is put down at 387 men captured. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few.

The loss of the enemy must have been heavy, as they advanced within range of our batteries and infantry lines. It was somewhat dark, however, and the firing was not, of course, so effective as it would have been had our men had a good view of the enemy.

At the present hour all is quiet.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. LEE.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 29.

The official dispatch of Gen. Lee, received last night at the War Department, which we give below, shows that on Thursday, to borrow from the language of "the Bengalese," "we took them both ways." Many a soldier, even in Hood's army, when he reads it, will feel like giving three cheers and a tiger. While most of our Generals never fail to do well, no one has won more laurels in the present campaign than Mahone:

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. Hill reports that the attack of Gen. Heth upon the enemy, on the Boydton Plank-road, mentioned in my dispatch of last evening, was made by three (3) brigades, under Gen. Mahone in front and Gen. Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured four hundred prisoners (400,) three stands of colors and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy having possession of the bridge. In the attack subsequently made by the enemy, Gen. Mahone broke three lines of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from the Boydton road, leaving his wounded and more than two hundred and fifty dead on the field. About nine o'clock, P. M., a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on the Baxter road, in front of Petersburgh, but was soon driven out.

On the Williamsburgh road, yesterday, Gen. Field captured upward of four hundred prisoners and seven stands of colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works, and retired to his former position to-day.

R. E. LEE.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia.

Hon. James A. Sheldon, Secretary of War:

The monement of the enemy against our left to-day was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made, one between the Henrico Poor House and Charles City road, the other on the Williamsburgh road. Several hundred prisoners and four stands of colors were captured. Our loss very slight.

On the 25th, Col. Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brig.-Gen. Duffie and several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss.

R. E. LEE.

Another official dispatch, received this morning at the War Department, describes yesterday's operations on the south side as follows:

The enemy crossed Rowanty Creek, below Burgess' Mill, and forced back the cavalry in the afternoon. Gen. Heth attacked, and at first drove them, but found them in too strong force. Afterward, the enemy attacked and were repulsed. They still hold the plank road at Burgess' Mill. Heth took some colors and prisoners.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Hood's Movements—Possibility of his Crossing the Tennessee—Preparations to Meet Him.

Nashville, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Since his repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further West, along the south side of the Tennessee. He is believed to have passed some of his infantry over that river, at or ner Bainbridge, twelve miles above Florence. No part of his force has he moved further North.

A rebel rumor here has reported that he was coming this way. His purpose is difficult to ascertain. With a strong Federal force in his front and rear and on his flank, fears as to his making a demonstration in this quarter are simply ridiculous. Undoubtedly his movements are prompted by a desire to affect the coming election.

Gen. Thomas is in the city and is prepared for any movement Hood may make in this direction. Strong bodies of troops are moving into the proper positions. The Union feeling here is one of strong hope that Hood will place himself in a position from which it will be difficult for him to extricate himself. Sherman cannot be coaxed or bullied out of Atlanta, but will continue to hold that place at all hazards.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported to be threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities of Government stores. Three transports were destroyed by a part of this command. Ample preparations have been made to hold Johnsonville, and effectually repulse any force the rebels may bring against it.

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a Fair Trial.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applicatons for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A Little Prodigy.—The beautiful new Ten Dollar Patent Sewing-Machine, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, seamstress, etc., for sale at McIntosh's Cloak-store, No. 497 Broadway, New York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation. J. F. RICHTER, General Agent for New-York State.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 30 | Sun sets.....4 58 | Moon sets..7 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9 53 | Gov. Island..10 22 | Hell Gate..11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbetts, Liverpool Oct. 15, and Queenstown 17th, 10:30 A. M., with mdse. and 216 passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 15, off Ormeshead, passed steamship Persia, bound in. 17th, off Old Head of Kinsale, exchanged signals with Br. ship Great Western, bound in. 18th, 102 miles W. of Fastnet, exchanged signals with steamship City of Baltimore, bound E.; same time, Br. ship Lizzie Homan, bound E. 28th, lat. 41 05, lon. 31 20, steamship Asia, bound E. 30th, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship City of Washington, bound E.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Oct. 31, 11 o'clock A. M., 5 miles N. of Smith's Island, saw steamer Colorpavi, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotten, Port Royal, Oct. 29, with passengers and troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster; towed to this port the steamtug Achilles.

Steamtug Achilles, Lawlor, Port Royal 29th ult., in tow of steamship Fulton. Came to this port to repair boilers.

Ship Queen of Liverpool, Arcus, Liverpool 33 ds., with coal to Williams & Guion. Had light easterly winds up to the Banks; since, strong westerly gales.

Bark Annie W. Lewis, Lombard, Liverpool 59 ds., with salt to Trask & Dearborn. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; been 16 ds. from the lon. of 60 23; had a severe gale from N. N. W., with heavy sea, split sails, stove bulwarks, carried away billet head, started cutwater, and done other damage. On 26th, at 2 P. M., lat. 38 24, lon. 69 50, spoke Br. bark Salem, with 70,440 staves for Cette, with 8 feet water in her hold, the Captain trying to get her into New-York. At 8 P. M., saw a flash light from her, and bore down and spoke her. Her Captain reported 13 feet in the well, and the leak gaining fast; laid by him until morning. At 2 A. M. her decks burst up, and at 4 A. M. received the Captain, Mates and crew on board, and brought them to this port. 27th, lat. 38 31, lon. 70 42, spoke U. S. gunboat Tioga, cruising.

Bark Topeka, (Br.,) (of Nassau, N. P.,) Sundberg, Havana Oct. 16, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Oct. 24, lat. 35 04, lon. 74 26, spoke schr. Alethea, from Hilton Head for New-York. Has had strong gales from W. to N. the entire passage.

Bark Fanny Ealer, Perkins, New-Orleans, and 10 ds. from the bar, with railroad iron to master.

Bark Evening Star, (Br.,) Mullen, St. Jago 21 ds., with 123 bbls. beef to Parker, Brooks & Co.; 1 bbl. coffee, 1 do. sugar to Jos. Manieta; 373 hhds. and 22 tcs. sugar, 20 bales cotton to J. M. & L. Escoriaza; 2 bbls. segars to Samanos & Co. From lat. 28 had heavy N. W. winds; lost and split sails.

Bark Zephyrine, (of Bermuda,) Penniston, Grand Turk 17 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. Oct. 24, lat. 31 11, lon. 72 37, spoke bark Helen Augusta, of Turk's Island, from Port-au-Prince, for New-York. The brig O. A. Farnsworth, for Hartford, sld. Oct. 15.

Bark White Wing, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Ross, Glace Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to F. E Bradshaw. Oct. 27, lat. 40 02, lon. 70, saw bark Ellen, of London, steering E. S. E.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, Demerara 33 ds., with 340 hhds. molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had very heavy weather on the coast; split sails, etc. Oct. 2, John Smith, of Newark, N. J., died of fever.

Brig Amanda Jean, (Br.,) Dalrymple, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) (of Arichat,) Anderson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to J. C. Rahwing. Oct. 18, in a heavy blow from N. W., carried away the fore tressel-trees, split sails, etc.

French Frigate Bellona, Capt. J. Elessalde, Rear-Admiral Bosse, Vera Cruz Oct. 21 and Havana 24.

French gunboat Megere, Capt. Bastard, Cherbourg 42 ds. Had heavy westerly weather.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Frank Flint, Colley, from Cardiff Aug. 31.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, from Liverpool Sept. 11.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) 18 ds. from Matanzas.

Bark Frent. Corfitson, from Gottenburg Aug. 15.

Brig Retriever, from Lingan.

Brig Firm, from Glace Bay.

Foreign Ports.

[Per City of Cork.]

Londonderry, Oct. 21.

Arr. from New-York, Ocean Traveler, Alice Tainter and Anacosta, at Deal; Lady Emily Peel, at Londonderry; Britannia, at Greenock; Stefani, at Warren Point; Deutschland, at Hamburg; Jacob A. Stamler, at Havre. Arr. from Baltimore, Prestissimo, at Havre. Arr. from Cleveland, Yorktown, at Liverpool.

At Glace Bay, Oct. 22, brig A. Crosby, for New-York in 8 ds.

At Demerara, Sept. 30, brig Robt. C. Wright, disch'g.

At Glace Bay, C. B., Oct. 18, brigs Fanny Bailey, of Portland, and C. Lyon, of Boston, both for New-York in 2 ds.

At Sagua, Oct. 20—Bark Ocean Eagle, for New-York next day; brig Merlin, for do. in 7 ds.; brig Harry, for Baltimore in 7 ds.

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Subscription price for the remaining 20,000 shares for full-paid stock, free from all assessments, $8 per share—being less than one-half of its par value; 10,000 shares are reserved to pay expenses of the Association. The property secured for the company consists of about 7,000 acres, all in fee. There is between sixty and seventy miles of this property on rivers, runs and creeks, of the best boring territory. It is located mostly on the celebrated Rathbone Burning Spring Tract, on the Little Kanawha River, Wirt and Calhoun Counties, Virginia, about twenty-four miles from Parkersburgh, and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A charter has been granted for a branch road, and laid out directly through the lands of this Association, which it is expected will be completed in a very short time, which will give a direct communication to all the Eastern cities, as well as the Ohio River, by the railroad.

Numerous applications have already been made for leasing lots on this tract, and it is confidently believed by reliable persons that have returned, after making a thorough examination of the property, who are ready to give all information that may be wanted in regard to the same, that it can be made to yield an income to the association in ninety days after its organization of from five to ten per cent. per month on the investments from the cash bonusses, for leases of lots and royalty alone, without the expenditure of one dollar by the company. Lead ore, coal and timber of the finest quality, in immense quantities, are also on these lands. The attention of capitalists to this enterprise is solicited, as a first-class investment at price offered. The organization of the company is deferred until the stock subscription is completed. No money to be paid until the Shareholders' Committee are satisfied with the property, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers. Books of subscription, giving full particulars, are now open at the office of

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